Fr. Wordsworth

A

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF ALL

TRADES,

DIGESTED IN

ALPHABETICAL ORDER:

BY WHICH

PARENTS, GUARDIANS, and TRUSTEES, may, with greater Eaſe and Certainty, make choice of TRADES agreeable to the Capacity, Education, Inclination, Strength, and Fortune of the YOUTH under their Care.

CONTAINING,

I. How many Branches each is divided into.
II. How far populous, or neceſſary.
III. Which they require moſt, Learning, Art, or Labour.
IV. What is commonly given with an Apprentice to each.
V. Hours of Working, and other Cuſtoms uſual among them.
VI. Their Wages, and how much may be earned by, or is commonly given to, Journeymen.
VII. What Money is neceſſary to ſet up a Perſon in each.
VIII. Which are incorporated Companies, with the Time of their Incorporation, Livery-fine, Situation of their Hall, Court-day, Deſcription of their Arms, Mottos, &c.

To which is Prefixed,

An ESSAY on DIVINITY, LAW, and PHYSIC.

LONDON:

Printed for T. WALLER, at the *Crown* and *Mitre*, oppoſite *Fetter-lane*, *Fleet-ſtreet*. MDCCXLVII.

& 69-910

PREFACE.

THE *Pains and Time ſpent in compiling this little Book were greater than at firſt can be conceived, but which will more fully appear on the Peruſal, by the great Variety of Matters occurring, which were to be obtained by* Perſonal Enquiries only: *How well executed, and of what Advantage they may be, the Public will know by Time and Experience.*

It may be truly ſaid, that the greateſt Part of this Work is entirely new.

The Uſes of it pretty well appear by the Title, which, I doubt not in the leaſt, will anſwer the chief End propoſed, that of giving Parents, Guardians, *and* Truſtees, *as well as the* Youths *themſelves, intended for* Trades *and* Buſineſs, *not only a general Deſcription of almoſt all* Handicrafts, Trades, *and* Employs *in Vogue, but alſo ſuch Particulars of them, as will enable both the one and the other to form a tolerable Judgment which of them all may be moſt agreeable, and beſt anſwer their Purpoſe.*

And, pray now, what Step in Life is of greater Conſequence, than the well placing-out your Offspring in Buſineſs? Does not their future Well-doing very much depend upon this? How many hopeful Youths have been ruined, by being put to Trades, *or* Callings, *either improper for them, or they unfit for? But now, 'tis preſumed, the ſplitting on that Rock may, in a great Meaſure, be prevented: Therefore, 'tis hoped, our Endeavours will meet with Approbation.*

The

PREFACE.

The Matters relating to the ſeveral City Companies, *we apprehend, will be found not only uſeful, but entertaining, they being no where digeſted in ſo full, yet conciſe and methodical a Manner: Nay, indeed, the Whole, being reduced into* Order of Alphabet, *muſt render the Inſpection of any Particular, at all times, as ready as poſſible: And to be able to compare one* Trade *or* Buſineſs *with another, and inſtantly to ſee the vaſt Differences between ſuch Variety of them, muſt be no leſs amuſing and inſtructive: In ſhort, jointly or ſeparately, it may be taken as an* hiſtorical Abridgment of Mechanic and Mercantile Affairs.

Now there remains only for me to requeſt the candid Reader, *that, upon his meeting with here and there ſome little things, that may not exactly tally with his Knowledge or Judgment, he will not immediately condemn the Whole, or major Part, which he knows nothing of: But conſider how many different Perſons muſt have been conſulted, to gain ſo much Intelligence as is herein communicated; and add to this the Oddneſs and Variety of Men's Tempers, on being aſked three or four civil Queſtions, the anſwering which was no Trouble, nor could be any Detriment; yet ſome were ſhy, others jealous; ſome teſty, others ſour; nay, ſome quite angry, thinking one was come as a Spy to ſteal the Secrets of their Trade: And, beſides all this, ſeveral of the* ſame Trade *or* Buſineſs *were met with, who gave* very different Accounts.

Therefore, if any intelligent Perſons will, on finding any thing material amiſs, or omitted, be ſo good as to minute it down, and ſend it to the Bookſeller, it ſhall be carefully corrected or inſerted, and the Favour gratefully acknowledged, in our next Edition.

The AUTHOR.

AN

AN ESSAY ON DIVINITY, LAW, and PHYSIC.

IN what I am now to lay before my Reader, I ſhall uſe only the Language of plain Obſervation. No Learning ſhall fill my Page; no Quotation ſhall disfigure my Margin.

The Principles of moral and ſcientific Knowledge are very plain, and very few; and the Difference between the two Species, is perhaps, not ſo wide as is commonly imagined. In the three Profeſſions here treated of, Divinity, Law and Phyſic, the Relation was originally more near than it is now. How far that Relation either ſhould or does now ſubſiſt, and by what Progreſſion of Ac-

cidents they ſeem to be now divided, ſhall be the Subject of the following Lines.

In early Ages, it is conſtant from Tradition, both written and oral, that Mankind lived in the Simplicity of Nature. No ſooner did they arrive at the Art of communicating their Sentiments by Characters, than the Songs of their Poets, the Precepts of their Philoſophers, and the Pages of their Hiſtorians, were filled with the Praiſes of that Simplicity which was delivered to them, but with degenerating Charms, from their Fathers, and of which we have now very faint Ideas, but from their Works.

Nature, as ſhe came out of the Hand of her great Creator, had but one Affection, and that was after her own Good. The plain, the ready, the eaſy way by which ſhe was enabled to gratify this Affection, is what we now term Happineſs. Mankind was not then at a Loſs for Temples to worſhip in, while ſo glorious a one exiſted as the Dome of Heaven, wrought by the Finger of God. There was then no Occaſion for Courts of Juſtice, where the human Heart breathed only Benevolence and Purity of Intention; nor was there the leaſt Neceſſity for Syſtems of Phyſic, where Toil purified the Blood, and Labour ſtrung the Nerves.

I ſhall

I ſhall not take upon me to enter upon any Diſquiſition whether the Account of the Fall of Man, as we have it in the Scripture, is an Allegory, or a Fact. If it is an Allegory, it exceeds the Fancy of all Poetry; if a Fact, the Majeſty of all Hiſtory. Thus much I will venture to ſay, that we are warranted in believing the World was not without many Inhabitants, deſcended from the primæval Pair when they fell; and that, conſidering their Hiſtory, either in an allegorical or a literal Senſe, it marks the Riſe, and points out the Neceſſity, of the three Profeſſions here to be treated of in expreſs Characters, not to be miſtaken by conſidering Mankind.

The awful Principles of Reverence and Devotion imprinted upon the Minds of our firſt Parents, were no other than Characters of that original Affection for their own Good, which I have already taken notice of, and which impelled them to conciliate the Favour, and court the Protection, of viſible Divinity. Humility and Reſignation were the Properties of this Devotion; Curioſity and Preſumption are its Oppoſites.

The ſame primary Affection dictated, that, to live ſafely, was to live happily. It found out there could be no Safety, and therefore no Happineſs, without Society, and

no Society without Order. Thoſe Sentiments directed them never to break into this Order; they practiſed Juſtice, without knowing it to be a Virtue; and we may therefore pronounce the State of Nature to have been a State of Order. Equity and Benevolence are the Characters of this State; its Oppoſites are Pride and Injuſtice.

In this State, when they had their Subſiſtance at the ample Board of Heaven, while their Hearts were filled with Gratitude and Good-will; while their Minds were unruffled by Paſſion or Envy, there was no Bait for Intemperance, and, conſequently, little Occaſion for Phyſic. If any Accident happened, their Obſervation taught them to apply to vegetable or animal Nature for Relief; and we learn that, even many Ages after this happy Æra, the Goat and the Dog were all the Attributes of Phyſic; the one curing, by its Milk, all interior, and the other, by his Tongue, all exterior, Ailments. By this was preſerved that neceſſary Ingredient of Happineſs, Health; its Characters are Beauty and Vigour; its Oppoſites Luxury and Debauch.

Such was the State of Nature, which the Father of Good had eſtabliſhed, and the Author of Evil ſought to deſtroy; while the Trial of the forbidden Fruit was the Criterion

rion of its Happineſs and Miſery. The Promiſe of Knowledge from eating it, prompted Curioſity and Preſumption. The Hopes of being as a God were Incentives to Pride and Ambition; while the promiſing Aſpect of the Fruit, and the Tree on which it grew, tempted the weaker Conſtitution to Luxury and Debauch. What followed is well known----All Nature felt the Shock.

Thoſe Evils being thus introduced, corrupted the Minds, and affected the Health, of Man; while Nature ſtill retained her primary Affection; but was deprived of the Means by which it was formerly ſo eaſily, and ſo certainly gratified. Men groped after the *true God*, whoſe Preſence they beheld, without knowing it; and whoſe Mercies they taſted, without being ſenſible of the Fountain from whence they flowed. They aſpired to Power, without reflecting that their Ambition broke in upon Order; that the aggrandizing any Individual, to the Prejudice of Society, violated that univerſal Safety, without which there can be no State of Happineſs. They ſought Luxury and Pleaſure, without reflecting that Toil and Temperance are the only Ingredients of Health.

This is the State, which has been, by ſome, miſtakenly defined to be a State of Warfare, and therefore of Nature. Deluded

Man! The State of Nature was then gone, and her primary Affection impelled Mankind to recover it; but the Paſſions, or rather the ſecondary Affections, were now grown ſo ſtrong, that he was diverted and miſled in his Enquiry. Thoſe ſecondary Paſſions had debauched his Reliſh for the Simplicity of Nature, which the primary Affection always followed, and conſidered as the great Syſtem of human Happineſs. They had all of them eſtabliſhed peculiar Syſtems of their own, and miſtook them for that of the primary Affection. The Force of the latter, indeed, exiſted, but diſſipated, and clogged by Wheels which had more narrow Rotations, till at laſt its great, its expanded, Operations, which comprehended all Heaven and Earth, was contracted into a Love for an individual Self, without regarding its Happineſs, as connected with, or depending upon, that of the Whole.

Hence the State of Mankind, after the Fall, may be conſidered as a State of Warfare, and they, no doubt, continued for ſome time in that Condition, till Miſery taught them to ſeek Relief from other Means than each depending upon his own Force. By degrees Societies were formed; the weaker ſheltered themſelves under the ſtronger, and Order began again to rear her Aſpect.

Aſpect. To uphold this State, Divinity, Law, and Phyſic were applied as ſo many Buttreſſes for ſupplying the Loſs of Piety, Benevolence, and Temperance, once Corner-ſtones in the graceful Fabric of Nature, reſting on the ſame Foundations, united by the ſame Principles.

It was eaſy for the Leaders of People to foreſee that, if they would continue ſuch, Society, in its reviviſcent, though degenerated, State would ever have great Deference to the three Profeſſions, and that they therefore became uſeful, if not neceſſary, Inſtruments of Government. They therefore applied themſelves how to poſſeſs them, and ſucceeded ſo far, that, in the pureſt Ages after the Fall (I mean in thoſe moſt reſembling that of Nature) Divinity and Law were united in the Perſon of the Prince. But here the third Profeſſion took her Leave of her two Siſters. The Reaſon of this ſhall be the Subject of my next Enquiry.

Whether, before the Deluge, all Mankind breathed the ſame Air, all Countries wore the ſame Aſpect, and all Soils had the ſame Properties, is no Object of Diſquiſition here. It is certain that the Caſe has been otherwiſe ever ſince the Period of our firſt Information. Every Climate has Conſtitutions, Habits, Diſeaſes, and Ailments pe-

culiar to itſelf; and perhaps every Climate, if attentively examined, produces peculiar Remedies for its native Diſeaſes. Nay, this is often the Caſe with particular Tracts of the ſame Kingdom. Farther, we are to obſerve, that not only every Stage, but almoſt every Rank, nay, every Habit, of Life requires a different Practice in the Phyſician, even when affected by the ſame Diſeaſes.

The Fogs of *Holland* produce Diſeaſes different from thoſe peculiar to the piercing Air of the *Scotch* Highlands; and the groſs Living of the *Engliſh* Commonality, Ailments quite different from thoſe incident to the abſtemious, vegetable Meal of the *French* Peaſant. In like manner, a Gout, or a Fever, contracted by too high Living, is to be differently treated from the ſame Diſeaſes running in the Blood, or attending over-violent Exerciſe. Thus, though the Principles of Phyſic are, or ought to be, few and certain; yet the Caſes to which thoſe Principles are to be applied are ſo various, and ſo doubtful, that the perſonal Preſence of the Phyſician is oft-times, if not always, abſolutely neceſſary to the Succeſs of his Preſcription. From this it follows, that, in a Country affected with Diſeaſes, there muſt be many Phyſicians.

It was long before this became to be the Caſe of Divinity and Law. The King and the Beggar worſhip God in the ſame Manner; they are to be ſaved by the ſame Faith; and, in their different Stations, by the ſame Practice. The Principles of diſtributive Juſtice are the ſame to the Prince as to the Peaſant. All the Subjects under one Monarch's Sway might worſhip one God, and be governed by one Law; but could not be cured by one Phyſician, or rather by the ſame Applications of Phyſic, if the Prince's Dominions were of any conſiderable Extent.

It is, however, remarkable, that, in the Age I ſpeak of, we meet with one King, who was Divine, Lawyer, and Phyſician. This was *Annius* of *Delos*, to whoſe Province Phyſic fell, by being the Prieſt of *Apollo*; but his Territory was ſo very ſmall, that his Practice might well ſupply all his Subjects.

But we have a much ſtronger Inſtance that the Divorce of Phyſic from Divinity and Law was a Matter of Force, and not of Choice, in the Practice of the ancient *Druids* in *Britain*, *France*, and *Germany*, who united the medical with their ſacerdotal and legiſlative Capacity, and monopolized Phyſic, as well as Law and Divinity.

But we are to conſider, that tho' the Authority of thoſe Fathers, in civil and religious Matters, extended over vaſt Tracts of Country; yet their Numbers were ſo great, that they could aſſiſt the People with their Preſcriptions and Advice without any Inconveniency on either Side.

But though the Conjunction between Divinity and Law was of conſiderable Duration in *Greece*; yet that Conjunction came to be found both inconvenient and impracticable to laſt any longer. Different Modes of Faith, when the *Greeks*, inſtead of reaſoning, began to wrangle, multiplied different Objects of Worſhip; ſo that one Prieſt was no more ſufficient for curing the mental, than one Phyſician for removing the corporal, Diſeaſes. Every Town under the ſame Prince's Dominion, held a different Religion; the Itch of Curioſity was turned to a Leproſy of Diſputation, and all *Greece* was filled with intellectual Madmen. Nothing can preſent a more ridiculous Figure than the Rage of Diſputation which overrun that Country at this time, as it is deſcribed by *Cicero*. By this Multiplication of Worſhip the Kings were obliged to quit their ſacerdotal Character; they were no longer conſidered as the main Springs, but as the Maſters, of Government.

The

The *Roman* Republicans took their Notions of Monarchy up upon that Footing; their Laws and Religion were demoliſhed; and a Tyrant was looked upon in the ſame Light as a Monſter. But, after Monarchy was aboliſhed among them, they aboliſhed Prieſthood alſo. For Prieſthood, which was before that time a regal Duty, became afterwards among them a civil Inſtitution; and, in Conformity to their old Conſtitution, they retained a Rex Sacrificiorum, that is, a King of the Sacrifices.

The Prieſthood demoliſhed, the Law underwent the ſame Fate; nor had the *Romans* any Laws or Lawyers till long after the Eſtabliſhment of their Commonwealth, when they were obliged to ſend Commiſſioners to collect a Body of Laws among the States of *Greece*. But, even upon the Introduction of thoſe Laws, the two Functions of Law and Divinity were always exerciſed by the ſame Perſons. Every Man of Property was a Lawyer, or a *Patronus* (a Pleader,) and the Prieſthood was always filled with ſuch.

As to Phyſic, we know but very little of it, or its Profeſſors, during the time of the uncorrupted Republic of the *Romans*. The abſtemious, frugal Manners of the People made them Strangers to Diſeaſes; and when

Conqueſt introduced Luxury, the Art was practiſed only by *Greeks* and Slaves. Thus this Branch of Learning, inſtead of being the Study, became the Property, of the Great. Every Man of Eminence in *Rome* might have a Phyſician in the Perſon of a Slave, purchaſed with his Money, which ſaved him the Trouble of a laborious Acquiſition.

Under the Emperors, till the Time of *Juſtinian*, when Chriſtianity required another Policy, Matters went on pretty much in the ſame Tract. But the Chriſtian Prieſthood requiring a Clergy (which, by its Etymology, ſignifies a particular Set of Men ſet apart for the Service of God) the Prieſt, the Law-giver, and the Lawyer became then different Profeſſions. Phyſic then began likewiſe to hold up her Head, and many eminent Phyſicians began to come not only into great Eſteem, but even into the Cabinets and Privy-Councils of Princes. Such was the Footing upon which the three Profeſſions ſtood, till the Irruption of the barbarous Nations, which utterly overthrew the *Roman* Empire.

It would be endleſs and unneceſſary to trace the State and Progreſs of the three Profeſſions through all the different Countries where this great Revolution took Place.

We

We ſhall therefore confine our Reſearch to our own Country, and trace the Connection which is among them there in fact, as well as Speculation.

We have already ſhewn, that the Original of all the three Profeſſions was owing to the Vices or Follies of Mankind. The old *Saxons*, the Anceſtors of the *Engliſh*, were, like the ancient *Romans*, free from all thoſe ill Habits which introduce Diſeaſes; and, conſequently, ſo far as we can learn, they had among them no Phyſicians. Even after the Conqueſt, we meet in our Hiſtory with few *Engliſh* Phyſicians till about the Reign of *Henry* VI. Some Records indeed mention Phyſicians before that time; but they are all of them (if I remember right) Foreigners, and invited to *England* by our Kings, who generally, by Briefs, ſettled a Penſion upon them during Life. Under *Henry* VI, when Learning, by the Invention of Printing, began to glimmer in *England*, *Engliſhmen* applied to the Study of Phyſic; but it was ſo intermingled with the Jargon and Impoſtures of judicial Aſtrology, that its Profeſſors did not deſerve the Name of Phyſicians.

As to Law and Divinity, they ſtill preſerved their Conjunction; and, from the Time of the Introduction of Chriſtianity in *England*

England to the Reformation, the Clergy preſided in all the Courts, and upon all the Benches of Law. This was a Policy founded both upon Neceſſity and in the Conſtitution. For the Clergy, in thoſe Days, had monopolized Learning, and were the only Set of Men capable of underſtanding, or even reading, the Works of the old Lawyers, the Year-books, the Reports, and obtaining the leaſt Qualification of a Lawyer. In the Reign of *Edward* III, indeed, when the Reformation (for the *Engliſh* Reformation is ſo old) dawned, the People began to diſlike the Pride, the Pomp, and the Perſons of the Clergy. The Commons of *England* therefore petitioned for a Divorce between Divinity and Law. The King was addreſſed to remove all Clergymen from the Poſts of Power and Profit in the State, and to fill them with Laymen. But this was found impracticable by *Edward*, or any of his Succeſſors, till Learning, after the Reformation, grew more diffuſed. Thus Neceſſity was one Reaſon of the Conjunction between Divinity and Law.

The other Reaſon I mentioned was one founded upon the Conſtitution. Before the Conqueſt, the Biſhop and the Sheriff, then the chief Judges in all Matters both civil and criminal within the Country (for there were then

then no itinerant Judges) ſat together on the ſame Bench, and joined in the ſame Judgement. After the Conqueſt, *William the Conqueror* added to the Dignity of the Biſhop, as a Clergyman, that of a Peer of the Realm, and, conſequently, of a ſupreme Judge of all Matters of Property in the laſt Reſort. This Inſtitution naturally brought the Clergy to conſult the Laws of the Land; and we find them commonly as forward as the Laity in forcing the Kings to give up their dangerous Powers. Nay, *Magna Charta* itſelf was drawn up by an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Though, ſince the Reformation, there has been an entire Divorce between Divinity, Law, and Phyſic; yet we ſhall now proceed to examine the Relation which ſtill, by Reaſon, and the Nature of Things, does and ought to ſubſiſt among them.

Common Law has diſtinct Courts, and a diſtinct Buſineſs from Divinity; but there is no Divine who can ſay he is exempted from the Duty of ſtudying eccleſiaſtical Law, which has, in many Reſpects, ſo immediate a Relation to Common and Statute Law, that a complete Knowledge of the one cannot be acquired without ſome Acquaintance with the other.

But

But beſides this capital Conſideration; many others may be advanced, to prove the Neceſſity of a Divine being acquainted with the Common and Statute Law of his Country.

In *England* there are upwards of ten thouſand Livings, which pay either great or ſmall Tythes to the Divine. Every Gentleman who has had any Experience of receiving his Dues, knows how invidious, how difficult a Taſk it is to aſcertain what he can claim by Law, and what not. He knows how many Eyes are watching over his Conduct, and how many would be glad if they could once get him into *Weſtminſter-hall.* The haughty Nobleman, the ſullen 'Squire, the ſubtle Farmer, all think, that whatever they can with-hold from the Parſon is well ſaved. The great Number of Diſſenters of all Denominations, who look upon the Parſon's Right to Tythes ſo far from being a divine Inſtitution, that they will not even allow it to be legal, render the Qualification I have mentioned ſtill more neceſſary to the Divine. Such Perſons perſuaded that Tythes are no better than the Relics of Popiſh Inſtitution, think it even meritorious to diſpute every Penny with the Parſon. It is one to fifty if, in the Pariſh where he is, and in a dozen neighbouring ones, there is

one

one Lawyer capable of giving him Advice who is not already employed by his Oppoſites; nor any Neighbour who knows Law enough to ſet him right, and who is not already either a Party againſt him, or in the Intereſt of thoſe who are ſo. To whom then ſhall he have Recourſe, but to an uncertain, expenſive Application, which may be ſaved, if he has himſelf a competent Knowledge of the Law practiſed in *Weſtminſter-hall*, beſides that followed in *Doctors Commons*, and before Eccleſiaſtical Courts. Daily Experience proves this Matter ſo fully, that we need not longer to inſiſt upon it here; but proceed to another Reaſon why a Divine ſhould ſtudy the Law, drawn from his Character, as the laſt was from his Intereſt.

To reconcile Differences among his Neighbours and Pariſhioners, is one of the moſt amiable Qualifications of a Clergyman, when reſpected in his Pariſh and Neighbourhood. But it is not an honeſt Intention, or a ſincere Good-will for the Welfare of the Parties, that can always effect this. To proceed with Juſtice to both Parties, the Arbitrator, or Peace-maker, ought to know what Chance each has for Succeſs in *Weſtminſter-hall*, and ought to give his Judgment or Opinion accordingly. Thus, whether

ther we conſider the Intereſt or the Duty of a Clergyman, we ſee that both lead him to the Study of the Common Law; and whoever is acquainted in the World, is ſenſible, that the Gentlemen who have made the greateſt Figure in the Church are they who have been beſt acquainted with the Laws of *England*.

The Obligation and Neceſſity of a Lawyer to know ſomewhat of Divinity is reciprocal. In criminal Caſes, all Syſtems of Law now known in the World are founded on the Law of *Moſes*. In civil Caſes, Juſtice and Injuſtice, Right and Wrong, Injury and Falſhood, are often, by the Confuſion and Multiplication of our Statute Law, ſo blended together, that it is extremely difficult for any Lawyer, who does not, like a *Swiſs*, act for Pay, to diſcern when he engages in a juſtifiable, or in a dirty Cauſe. Our greateſt Lawyers, ſuch as Sir *Edward Coke*, *Bacon*, *Hales*, and others, have, therefore, applied equally to the Study of caſuiſtical Divinity, to guide them in the Principles of their Conduct. A Thing may, by a Quirk in Law, be carried, and yet be deſtitute of all Foundation in Juſtice and Equity. A Man of Conſcience, nay, of Honour, in ſuch a Caſe, would not engage upon the winning Side. It is impoſ-

ſible

ſible for Laws to be ſo framed as to prevent the Ill-deſigning, ſometimes, from wreſting and perverting their Meaning; nor is it practicable for a Legiſlature to adopt ſuch a Syſtem of Laws as to obviate all Caſes, and to reconcile, in every Inſtance, Law to Equity.

But nothing can more ſtrongly prove the neceſſary Connection between Law and Divinity than the Practice, which occurs every Day, of giving a Commiſſion to a Court of Delegates. There the Court is compoſed of a Mixture of Divines, Common Lawyers, Civilians, and Eccleſiaſtical Lawyers. The Buſineſs which comes before this Court is always ſuch as not to be determined by the Practice of any one of thoſe Profeſſions; and what infinite Advantage has the Man (as every Man who ſits in ſuch a Court ought to have) who has ſome Knowledge in every one of them!

Having thus, in a very few Words, proved the Connection between Law and Divinity, it now remains that we ſhould ſpeak of Phyſic.

It muſt be acknowledged that the Relation between Law and Phyſic has been long diſſolved; nor can there be now conceived any two Profeſſions ſo diſtinct from one another in their Principles: But I apprehend that

that the Divine and the Phyſician are ſtill very ſtrongly connected. From the Study of Natural Philoſophy, which is the very Baſis of all Phyſic, the Divine gathers and enforces the ſtrongeſt, the moſt convincing, Proofs of a Deity's Exiſtence. On the other Hand, the true Phyſician, the more he becomes acquainted with his Art; the more he ſtudies the amazing, diverſified Regularity of Nature; the more he looks into the admirable Structure of the Human Body, the more he is ſtruck with Sentiments of Religion; and, in Effect, he becomes a practiſing Divine. Such was the famous *Sydenham*, ſuch the illuſtrious *Boyle*, and ſuch the great *Boerhaave*, who all of them were more concerned for the Honour of Religion, than the Credit of their own Art.

Nay, we have a ſtanding Proof of the Connection between Divinity and Phyſic, in the very Form of Preſcriptions uſed by the Phyſicians both ancient and modern, who always prefix to them the Signature of *Jupiter*, the greateſt and the beſt of Gods. The Ancients even puſhed the Relation ſo far, that they chriſtened their principal Elements and Compoſitions with the Names of ſome Deity, or ſome heavenly Body.

Nothing more needs to be ſaid to prove the Alliance among the three Profeſſions, in which

which Divinity is the connecting Study. But though mediately or immediately the Principles of all Science are to be referred to thoſe three; yet the Abuſe of them prove that Maxim in Natural Philoſophy, that the Corruption of the beſt things is the worſt. We now come to conſider that Point, and how far each Profeſſion has deviated from its original Deſign and Intereſt; and how, from being in Alliance to ſerve and to ſave Mankind, they are now in a Confederacy to ruin and deſtroy it. But what I am going to mention has relation only to the venal and wicked Part of each Profeſſion, without any Intention of throwing out Reflections on the many worthy Men who abound in all the three.

We have already taken notice, that the original Inſtitution of Divinity was to teach Mankind Humility and Reſignation, in Oppoſition to Curioſity and Preſumption. To cultivate Equity and Benevolence among Mankind, and to cure them of Pride and Injuſtice, was the fundamental Intention of Law. And to preſerve the Health, the Happineſs, the Beauty and Vigour of the human Body againſt the Attacks of Luxury and Debauch, was the firſt Deſign of Phyſic.

Not-

Notwithſtanding the Changes and Chances which have happened to all the three Profeſſions, thoſe original Characters will ſtill hold, and by them the Merits of the Profeſſors muſt ſtand or fall. How applicable they are to the Generality, ſhall be our next Enquiry. But we muſt premiſe that we confine it entirely to *England*.

The Apoſtle has certainly laid it down, That whoſoever ſerves the Altar muſt live by the Altar; and the Practice not only of the *Chriſtian*, but the *Jewiſh*, Religion juſtifies the making a decent Proviſion for the Clergy. But how few, who enter into the ſacred Inſtitution, confine their Views to Decency, or to Competency? The young Student, in taking Orders, has his Eye immediately fixed on Affluence, State, and Diſtinction. The haunting the Levees of the Great, for what they call a good Intereſt; the flattering the Paſſions, the Prejudices, and the Follies of their Patrons, from whom they hope Preferment, is more their Study than that of teaching Humility and Reſignation by their Words and Lives. Inſtead, as they ought to do, of living over the Scenes of painful Virtue ſet them by their great Author, their Scheme is for launching into the Pomp and Pride of Life. They have their Fopperies peculiar to themſelves; their

their Vanities are more ſhocking, and their Weakneſſes more glaring, than thoſe of the reſt of Mankind in the Eyes of Perſons of Senſe. But how few are ſuch! To others, thoſe Failings appear in the Light of Decency; a juſt Regard for their Character, which they are extremely jealous of betraying, not ſo much on their own Account, as of their Order; and laſtly, of that Simplicity which is ſo becoming in a Clergyman. Their ſmall Share of Learning, which qualifies them for their Orders, is now, like a uſeleſs Scaffolding, knocked down. For Pedantry is of all things what they muſt avoid. If they are in Circumſtances, they hire Curates to perform the Drudgery of Prayers and Sermons; if not, they ſoon furniſh themſelves from the Bookſeller's Shop with the Manuſcript Sermons of ſome laborious Divine, who, perhaps, died in ſuch narrow Circumſtances, as that his Widow or Children are obliged to ſell them for their daily Bread. We may appeal to the Experience of Mankind for the Likeneſs of this Picture, which is ſtill more ſhocking in the higher Orders of their Profeſſion.

Every one, who has read, knows under what almoſt unſurmountable Difficulties the Reformation was promoted in *England*. It was impoſſible to eradicate from the Minds of

of the People entirely the Prejudices which the *Romiſh* Religion had left. The moſt pious and wiſe of our Reformers were ſo ſenſible of this, that they were obliged, at firſt, to indulge the People in many Abſurdities in the Doctrine of the Church, and to continue many Oppreſſions in its Diſcipline. The Doctrine ſoon worked itſelf pure; but the Diſcipline, or rather Government, continued as popiſh as ever; ſome few Alterations excepted, which it received from the Legiſlature.

There was, at firſt, perhaps, ſome Pretext for this. During the Reigns of *Henry* VIII, *Edward* VI, Queen *Elizabeth*, and Part of that of King *James* I, the Inheritance of the Church was begged away by every overgrown Miniſter, and every ſupple Courtier. Numbers of Difficulties multiplied with regard to thoſe Portions which had been granted away, and thoſe which ſtill remained to the Clergy. In ſhort, had it not been for the Firmneſs of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, who were, in their own private Inclinations, riveted to the Epiſcopal Form, and to the old Conſtitution of Church Government, the whole Nation muſt have run into Puritaniſm and Preſbytery. The great Men, whoſe Eſtates conſiſted of Church Land, thought that this was the ſureſt Means of

of preventing any Preſumption, while Others hoped to make their Fortunes by the new Wrecks of eccleſiaſtical Livings.

While Matters were on this Footing, it was reaſonable in the Crown to maintain the Church in its Diſcipline and Juriſdiction. A Set of Princes ſoon ſucceeded, who adopted it as a Maxim, That the aggrandizing the Church added to their own Dignity and Power; and what Effect this Perſuaſion had, is too well known to be related here. It is ſufficient to ſay, that the moſt oppreſſive Part of Popery, the Power of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, was continued, and, by the Arts and Ambition of the Clergy, is ſo encreaſed, that, it is to be feared, it will ſoon become a Burden too heavy for the People to bear. It would be difficult for any zealous Advocate for this Power to account why the Yoke of Popery was taken off the Minds of the People, and left upon their Perſons and Properties. It would be abſurd for him to maintain, that all the Inſtitutions of the Goſpel might not be anſwered, that the Authority, the Dignity, and Regard due to the Clergy, might not be provided for, though many of their eccleſiaſtical Powers were impaired. The Biſhops, indeed, ſit in Parliament, and it would be offering too much Violence to

the Conſtitution to turn them out, becauſe they ſit by Vertue of the Homage which the King receives for their Lay Tenures, as *Engliſh* Barons. Can any other Set of Clergy put in a like Plea for exerciſing a Juriſdiction which actually is not ſo much Eccleſiaſtical as Temporal?

In this Inſtance the Alliance between the Lawyer and the Divine appears very ſtrongly. The tedious Forms, the unſettled Power, and uncertain Deciſions, of *Doctors-Commons*, and of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, cut out three times more Work for *Weſtminſter-hall* than if all the Buſineſs of thoſe Courts were originally carried into it. The one Lawyer plays to the other's Hand, and the poor Client, between both, is ruined. The Clergy of all Denominations, ſome in the Exerciſe, others in the Expectation, of Power, wink at thoſe Oppreſſions, becauſe they will maintain the Juriſdiction of their Order; and, as *Cato* adviſes his Followers to do by Liberty, they will never let it periſh in their Hands, but piouſly tranſmit it to their Succeſſors. Thus we ſee there is a vicious, as well as a virtuous, Alliance between Divinity and Law, which will appear ſtill more dangerous when we conſider the Degeneracy of the Latter.

The

The venerable, the ſimple Fabric of our common Law, has now, from Statute Law, received ſo many Buttreſſes, that its Form is ſcarcely to be known. Thoſe Statutes, ſome of which are uſeleſs, and others inconſiſtent, were firſt introduced by Lawyers abuſing their Profeſſion, by inventing Difficulties where they found none, and by puzzling the Caſe where the Equity was clear. Thus ſhrowding themſelves in Clouds of their own raiſing, they walked inviſibly through the Rules of Right and Wrong, throwing down every Barrier of Juſtice, and confounding every Maxim of Equity. By all this the Trade encreaſed, though the Science was loſt. The Difficulties which occurred in the *Chancery*, in the *Exchequer*, in the *King's-Bench*, all made Work for the Lawyers. When their own Arts perplex the Caſe, ſo that it is removed from Court to Court, and even into the Houſe of Peers, the Lawyer is its faithful Attendant. For him the Time of the Parties muſt be waſted, for him the Purſe of the Client muſt bleed; and, whoever is ruined, he is enriched.

Thoſe Inconveniencies and deſtructive Practices have been perceived, and endeavoured to be remedied, by every honeſt Miniſter which *England* has had for theſe

fifty Years. My Lord *Godolphin* once advanced pretty far in the Scheme of reducing all our Law into one Digeſt; and Motions have been ſince made in Parliament for that very End. Nay, the Project has even gone ſo far, that the Gentlemen who were to be employed, and the Appointments they were to have, were named; but all without Effect. The Craft was in Danger, the Workmen were alarmed; their Numbers in Parliament, like an impenetrable Phalanx, were not to be broke through; their Arts puzzled the plaineſt Propoſition, their Clamour drowned the ſtrongeſt Reaſoning.

To conclude this ungrateful Subject; I am far from imagining that, in ſo great a trading Country as *England* is, where there is ſuch a Complication of monied, landed, and commercial, Intereſts, it is poſſible to reduce the Laws to the Simplicity of a *Spartan*, or a *Daniſh*, Syſtem. But can any Gentleman pretend that the Ends of Juſtice may not be anſwered, that the Differences of the Subject may not be ended, without the amazing tedious Forms through which Parties are now obliged to paſs, and the exceſſive Expences to which they are liable. In the Caſe of a poor Felon, who either has no Money to hire Lawyers, or

of

of whom a Lawyer, if hired, cannot expect ſo much as a ſecond Fee, his Life and Death is determined ſooner, and in fewer Hours, than a Matter of twenty Shillings coming into *Weſtminſter*, which ſtill dropping Fat to the Lawyers, requires Months, perhaps Years, to bring it to an Iſſue. Theſe are Truths too notorious to be denied, too flagrant to be juſtified. But I now come to my third and laſt Stage, in which I am to review the Abuſe of Phyſic.

The Principles of this Art were originally, like thoſe of Divinity and Law, few and ſimple; but the Venality of its Profeſſors ſoon turned them into Jargon. Each arbitrarily impoſed Properties on things, which another denying, ſplit them at Firſt into Factions, then into Sects, then into Syſtems, and thoſe ſo widely different, that the Patient took a Leap in the Dark for Life or Death. In the ſame Country ſcarce any two Profeſſors of Eminence could agree in the Manner of treating any one Diſeaſe. Medicines were, and often are, preſcribed by the one, of oppoſite Qualities from thoſe preſented by another, and each has his Principles upon which he defends his Practice.

But this Difference in Opinion is, perhaps, not uncommon to all Scientific Matters;

ters; let us, therefore, attend the Profeſſions to a Scene through which they all paſs.

The firſt Care of the young Doctor is to form himſelf by the Opinion, by the Sentiments, by the Behaviour, by the Coat, by the Neck-cloth, and by the Periwig of ſome eminent Profeſſor. When he ſets up for Buſineſs, the firſt Object of his Care is a Chariot, the next an Apothecary, both with the ſame View, that of introducing him to Buſineſs. We ſhall omit any Obſervations upon the Chariot, becauſe it is, at worſt, but a Vanity, and ſometimes a neceſſary one too; but the Connection between the Doctor and the Apothecary has very often ſome pernicious Conſequences. The Apothecary introduces the Doctor, in ſure Confidence that the Doctor's Gratitude will lead him to multiply his Preſcriptions, and pour in Drug upon Drug upon the Patient. This coſts the Doctor nothing; and he is ſure to have the Apothecary his Friend as long as he continues this Practice, ſo beneficial to him, but ſo ruinous, nay poiſonous, to the Patient. If, upon any Occaſion, another Phyſician is called in who has a Practice, or is of an Intereſt different from that of the Doctor, no Sollicitations of Friends, no Danger of the Patient, can prevail with the one to conſult with the other, till, in the faſtidious Diſpute,

Diſpute, the Springs of the Patient's Life ſtand ſtill, and he falls a Victim to the Rage of private Malice, or the Nonſenſe of phyſical Differences.

In the laſt Stage of Life the Buſineſs of the Doctor, the Divine, and the Lawyer, thickens. The Firſt affects to tell the fatal News with Reluctance; the Second performs his Duty with Unconcern; and the Third gives his Opinion with a Deſign to cut out as much Work as he can for *Weſtminſter-hall.*

Having thus renewed the old Alliance among Divinity, Law, and Phyſic, I ſhall here take my Leave of the three Profeſſions, after obſerving, that I have not animadverted upon their Follies, but upon their Vices, and upon them only as they affect the Welfare of Mankind. I write as a Spectator, who is ignorant of what paſſes behind the Curtain. I have not accuſed the Clergy for multiplying unneceſſary Modes of Worſhip, or for introducing uncharitable, perſecuting Principles into Chriſtianity. I have not noted the ungenerous Treatment which one Prieſt gives to another, becauſe their worldly Circumſtances differ; neither have I blamed them for ingrafting, as they often do, Politics upon Religion.

All

All theſe are Matters which a Man of Senſe may adopt, or not, as he pleaſes; but the Abuſes of Law and Phyſic are different. The wiſeſt Man muſt ſtand to the moſt abſurd Determinations of the one, and receive the moſt poiſonous Preſcriptions of the other.

My Intention, in what is here thrown out, is to preſent the Public with ſome View of the three Profeſſions in their moſt early Riſe; to ſhew upon what ſimple, what ſimilar, Principles all were founded, and, conſequently, ſtill ſubſiſt, when Honeſty and Virtue directs their Practice.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TRADES,

DIGESTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

APOTHECARIES, *the* LVIIIth *.

THIS is a very genteel Buſineſs, and has been in great Vogue of late years, there being, as has been computed, upwards of a thouſand in and about *London*. There are in this, and indeed in moſt other Trades, various Degrees as to Employ and Extent. Some do little elſe but make up Medicines according to the

B

* In Precedency as a *City Company*: So be pleaſed to underſtand of the reſt, diſtinguiſhed thus by *Numerals*.

the Preſcriptions of the *Diſpenſatory* (compiled by the *College of Phyſicians* for their Direction) and thoſe of particular Phyſicians, beſides viſiting their Patients. Others not only prepare almoſt all kinds of Medicines, as well *Galenical* as *Chemical*, but likewiſe deal in *Drugs*; with all which they ſupply their Brethren in Trade, and ſo become a ſort of *Wholeſale Dealers*, as well as *Apothecaries*. Others again practiſe *Surgery*, *Man-midwifery*, and many times even officiate as *Phyſicians*, eſpecially in the Country, and often become Men of very large Practice, and eminent in their Way. There is alſo another Branch many of them fall into, which is that of curing Lunatics, *&c.*

A Youth, intended for this Profeſſion, ſhould be a pretty good Scholar, and have a tolerable Knowledge in the *Latin* Tongue, at leaſt, if not ſome in the *Greek*, that he may be the better able, in due time, to ſee the Opinions of the Ancients for himſelf, who moſtly wrote in thoſe Languages, as have alſo divers modern Authors in the firſt of them: Though, it muſt be owned, there are almoſt innumerable Helps in our Mother Tongue.

The Sums given with Lads, going Apprentices to this Buſineſs, are from 20*l.* to 300*l.* according to the Reputation and Station the Maſters are in: And if a Boy is of an affable, acute Diſpoſition, genteel and well-behaved, it will be ſo much the better.

They have no ſet Hours for Buſineſs; but I have obſerved they are not the earlieſt at it in the Morning, yet attend pretty late at Night: And an Apprentice at firſt muſt expect to do the lower Offices about the Shop, though they generally keep

keep Serving-men, or Boys, to go on Errands, and do dirty Work.

A Journeyman has, according to his Capacity, from 10*l.* to 40*l.* a Year, and his Board.

For a Perſon, who may be inclined to *ſet up*, 100*l.* may do; but 200*l.* I apprehend, will fit up a ſmart Shop; beſides which they ought to have ſomewhat handſome to ſupport them till they get into a good Set of Patients.

Their Shops are liable to the Viſitation of certain Perſons, called *Cenſors*, who are four Fellows of the *College*, and have Power to inſpect whether the Medicines they keep therein are good, and to deſtroy thoſe which are not ſo.

In *London* they are one of the City *Companies*, and were firſt incorporated with the *Grocers* in the Year 1606, in the Reign of King *James* I. but not alone till 1617: *Livery-fine* 10*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Black-friars* (where they have two fine Laboratories, out of which all the Surgeons Cheſts are ſupplied with Medicines for the Uſe of the Navy;) and their *Court-day* is on the *firſt Tueſday* of the Month.

They have alſo a handſome *Barge*, in which, being finely ornamented, with Colours flying and Muſic playing, they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*, when he goes to be ſworn into his high Office.

ARMS. *Azure*, *Apollo* in his Glory, holding in his Left-hand a Bow, in his Right an Arrow, beſtriding the Serpent *Python*.

MOTTO. *Opiferque per Orbem dicor:* I am called for Help throughout the World.

They have a Cuſtom of going out two or three times a Year a *Herbariſing*, or *Simpling*, which is in order to initiate the young Men into the Knowledge of Plants; and then they have alſo a Feaſt.

APPRAISERS.

APpraiſing is not a Buſineſs of itſelf, but generally performed by *Brokers* of Houſhold-goods, to which Set of Men the Word was formerly, and I believe ſtill is, chiefly applied; yet now alſo *Upholſterers*, and other *Brokers*, are employed, or even any Perſon or Perſons, who are ſuppoſed to be ſkilled in the Commodities they are to appraiſe, or ſet a Value on.

They are employed in Caſes of Death, Executions brought in upon Goods, or of Stock to be turned over from one Perſon to another, or divided between Copartners; and have the Name of *Sworn Appraiſers* from their taking an Oath to do Juſtice between Party and Party.

They ſometimes appraiſe jointly, each Party agreeing to have the ſame Appraiſer or Appraiſers; ſometimes in Oppoſition, each Party chuſing one or more of a Side; and ſometimes by Commiſſion, or Deputation of Truſtees, Maſters in Chancery, *&c.*

Their Manner is, each one for himſelf, to take an Inventory of every Article, and mark its Value

lue with his own private Characters: When they have gone through the Whole, they give their Eſtimates in a groſs Sum, very rarely of Particulars. When they value againſt one another, if they happen to differ much, they reconſider, and at length moſt commonly bring it to an Average: And in ſome Caſes they are obliged to take the Goods at their own Valuation, if the Parties ſhall think proper to relinquiſh them.

ARMOURERS, *the* XXIId.

THE Work of theſe conſiſts in making the proper Preſervatives for the Body againſt the Accidents in War; as Coats of Mail, Helmets, *&c.* It is one of the Branches in *Smithery*, and a very curious Performance.

At this Time there are but few in Number, there not being now that Call for their Furniture, by reaſon it is not ſo much in uſe as formerly, when it was in great Vogue, the Manner of Fighting, as well as the Weapons of War, being ſince that Time almoſt entirely changed; but one of the principal Perſons in the Buſineſs now lives in or near *Gray's-inn-lane*, *Holborn*.

There is not ſo much Learning or Strength required in this Art, as curious Workmanſhip.

They commonly take with an Apprentice about 15 or 20 *l.* Their Hours of working are from ſix to eight, and a Journeyman has from 15 to 20*s.* a Week.

About 50 *l.* will ſet a Perſon up in this Buſineſs well enough.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1422, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. with whom are now joined the *Braziers*. *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Coleman-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* regularly within eight or ten Days after Quarter-day; and ſometimes they have a Half-quarterly Meeting.

They are very remarkable for making an handſome Proceſſion every *Lord-Mayor*'s Day, in which is an Horſe of State, mounted by a Man compleatly accoutred in bright Armour.

ARMS. *Argent*, on a Chevron *Sable*, a dexter Gauntlet between two Pair of Daggers in ſaltire of the firſt, handled and hilted *Or:* On a Chief of the ſecond the Shield and Croſs of St. *George*, between two Helmets proper.

MOTTO. *Make all ſure.*

ATTORNEYS,

OR *Attorneys at Law*, is an Employment worthy of a Scholar and a Gentleman, their Time being wholly taken up in officiating in that learned and laudable Profeſſion; to diſcharge the Duty of which with Reputation requires Knowledge,

ledge, Experience, obtained through a good deal of Practice, Integrity, and the Hand of a ready Writer.

Their Buſineſs in general conſiſts, not only in Drawing, Ingroſſing, ſeeing executed, and regiſtered (when required) all Inſtruments or Deeds in Writing of what kind ſoever; but alſo preparing all Proceedings in Law and Equity, and attending them through the ſeveral Offices, while before the different Maſters, Prothonotaries, *&c.* when in the reſpective Courts, or before the Chancellor, Judges, or Maſter of the Rolls; and, laſtly, the happy Concluſion, and, ſometimes, Reconciliation of the Parties that have been in Suit.

Thoſe who chiefly attend Affairs in *Chancery* are commonly called *Sollicitors in Chancery*; and others are diſtinguiſhed according to the Courts they are ſworn into; and of courſe are admitted Attorneys of the Court of *King's-bench*, *Common-pleas*, or *Exchequer*; and, if any one tranſacts Matters in a different Court from his own, he muſt do it in the Name of an Attorney in that Court, each Court taking particular Cognizance of the Conduct of its own Attorneys. Some principally follow *Conveyancing*, a very advantageous as well as moſt uſeful Branch; but requires much Reading, Practice, and Judgment.

There are two other Denominations that ſeem to belong to this, a *Scrivener*, and a *Notary Public*; but of theſe in their proper Places.

The Gentlemen of this Profeſſion to be ſure are very numerous, and they employ a vaſt Number of Hands; yet there is room enough ſtill for ſome thorough Proficients, both in the Courts and at the Deſk.

Therefore a Youth, deſigned for a *Clerkſhip* (for ſo it is termed, and are *articled* but for *Five* Years) in this Profeſſion, ought not to be too young, ſixteen at leaſt; ſhould underſtand *Latin*, and ſome *French*, eſpecially the *Old*; write a good bold *Round Hand*, and the *Secretary*, or that commonly uſed in Ingroſſing: He ſhould alſo know ſo much of the old *Court-hands*, as to be able to read them; but with this, the *Old French*, and *Law-Latin Abbreviations*, if he is diligent, he may make himſelf familiar during his Clerkſhip: And theſe Improvements, though the preſent Uſe of them ſeems to be laid aſide, the young Clerks will find of great Service to them, in caſe they ſhould have Occaſion to ſearch Court-rolls, or examine ancient Deeds, *&c.*

The Sums Attorneys take with *Article-clerks* are very different, even from Fifty to Three hundred Guineas; and in *London* they generally maintain themſelves during their Clerkſhips.

Their Office-hours are not ſtrictly limited; (for, when Buſineſs requires it, general Attendance muſt be given) yet they are commonly from *nine* to *one*, and from *four* to *eight*: But, in the *Vacations* between the *Terms*, they have Opportunities to viſit their Friends.

The Pay of a common Clerk, when out of his Clerkſhip, is Half a Guinea a Week, and ſo upwards, out of which he boards himſelf; but then they have often good Perquiſites, and, if ſober, ready Men, are often recommended to better Places.

It is my Opinion, if a young Man officiates as Clerk five Years more after he is out of his Clerkſhip, he will find himſelf much better qualified to engage in Buſineſs for himſelf; and then he ought

ought not be without a hundred Guineas or two in his Pocket; for he may be a conſiderable Time before he gets enough by his Practice to keep Houſe, the Generality of People not being over-fond of very young Attorneys.

Inſtead of *Companies*, they have formed themſelves into *Societies*, as of the *Middle* or *Inner Temple*, *Lincoln's-inn*, *Gray's-inn*, &c.

BACK-MAKERS

ARE they who make Liquor-backs, Under-backs, Coolers, Maſh-tuns, Working-tuns, &c. for the Uſe of *Brewers*. The Workmanſhip is partly *Carpentry*, in a particular Manner, for it muſt be tight enough to hold Liquor; and partly *Cooperage*, viz. the Maſh-tun, or Vat, which is hooped.

There are not many of this Trade, and it requires Strength chiefly, with a little Art.

They take with an Apprentice about 5 or 10 *l.* their Hours of working from ſix to ſix; and their Wages about 15 *s.* a Week.

A ſmall Stock of Stuff, beſides Tools, will ſet a Man up tolerably well; but with 200 or 300 *l.* he will make a good Figure in Buſineſs.

BAKERS, *the* XIXth.

THIS is a very ancient, as well as uſeful, Trade; and the moſt general and extenſive Branch of it is that of making, as well as baking, Houſhold or Family Bread; though there are ſeveral others; as,

Biſket-baking, which is chiefly to prepare in a particular Manner for long keeping what is commonly called *Sea-biſket*, or Bread.

Of *French-bread*, ſo called for its peculiar Delicacy; who alſo make various Sorts of the nicer ſweet as well as inſipid Biſkets, *&c.*

Of *Ginger-bread*, or ſweet-ſpiced Bread, and Cakes of ſeveral Kinds.

Of theſe three laſt there are but few of each, there not being ſuch a general Call for their Produce, as for the common Bread; the Bakers of which indeed are many in Number, yet not ſo numerous, but that moſt of them get a decent Livelihood, if careful, and ſome acquire handſome Eſtates.

All the Branches require Strength and Labour more than Art and Learning.

The Money they take with an Apprentice is from 5 *l.* to 20 *l.* and which they ſeldom exceed.

Their Times of Working are partly by Day, and partly by Night; for in the Evening they ſet *Spunge*, as they term it; at Midnight they get up to

to finiſh their Dough, heat their Ovens, mould and ſet in; in the Morning they draw; and in the Middle of the Day carry out their Bread, and bake divers Sorts of Victuals: Though they have always Night-work, they generally reſt or ſleep as much Time for it in the Day.

A Journeyman's Wages is commonly about 7 or 8 *s.* a Week, and his Board.

The principal Expence they are at, when they ſet up, is that of building their Ovens, one of which will coſt 20 *l.* and upwards, according to the Size; next to this is their Stock of Flour and Faggots: So that about 100 *l.* will ſerve pretty well to begin with.

Their Employment is even mentioned by *Moſes*, (*Gen.* xi. 2.) therefore, in all Probability, had its firſt Riſe in the *Eaſt*: And they were a Brotherhood in *England* before the Year 1155, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. though the *White Bakers* were not incorporated till 1307, by King *Edward* II. and the *Brown Bakers* not till 1621, in King *James* the Iſt's Time. *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Harp-lane*, *Thames-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Monday* of the Month.

ARMS. *Gules*, a Balance between three Garbs *Or*; on a Chief Barry wavy of ſix, *Argent* and *Azure*, the Hand of Juſtice glorified, and iſſuing out of Clouds proper (holding the ſaid Balance) between two Anchors of the ſecond.

MOTTO. *Praiſe* GOD *for all.*

BARBERS, *the* XVIIth,

OR *Barber-Surgeons*, (which is the Term they were incorporated by) is a Trade very much in uſe now-a-days; but within leſs than an hundred Years paſt it was not ſo, when our Grandſires did not think ſo much of ornamenting their Heads with borrowed Hair as Multitudes now do.

Their Buſineſs, beſides that of Shaving, which is a very beneficial Article, is making all Sorts of Perriwigs, or Perukes, and other new-invented Hair Attires, both for Men and Womens Heads, of which there is now greater Variety than ever was known.

Cutting and Curling of Heads of Hair is another Branch, to which ſome employing themſelves almoſt wholly, are therefore called *Hair-cutters*.

Some likewiſe prepare and curl the Hair for their own Uſe; but the major Part of them do not.

The chief Qualifications in Lads for this Buſineſs are to be courteous, neat, and nimble, which will often recommend them to good Maſters without any Money; though ſome give as far as 20 *l.*

Their Hours of working from ſix in the Morning till eight at Night.

A common Journeyman has from 10 to 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board; but a good Hand at weaving

weaving and mounting Perukes, or Perriwigs (formerly ſpelt *Perwick*) has from ſix to twelve Shillings *per* Week.

About 50*l.* well laid out, will do for a middling Beginner for himſelf, eſpecially if he is beloved in his Neighbourhood, and has a tolerable Set of Acquaintance.

They were a Company before the Year 1430, incorporated in 1462, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. and the Reaſon of their being ſtiled *Barber-Surgeons* was, becauſe formerly none practiſed *Surgery* but themſeves. *Livery-fine* 10*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Monkwell-ſtreet*, near *Cripplegate*; and their *Court-day* is on the *firſt Tueſday* in the Month.

They have a *Stand* facing *Creed-lane*, in *Ludgate-ſtreet*, covered with Cloth laced, in which they ſit, dreſſed in their *Livery* Gowns, Colours flying, and Muſic playing, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on his Return from *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his Admiſſion into his Office.

ARMS. The Croſs of St. *George* charged with a Lion of *England*, the firſt and fourth Quarters, *Sable* a Chevron between three Fleams *Argent*; the ſecond and third, party per pale, *Argent* and *Vert*, a Roſe *Gules*, crowned with an Imperial Crown *Or*.

MOTTO. *De Præſcientia* DEI: Of the Foreknowledge of GOD.

In 1512, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. others having aſſumed the Practice of *Surgery*, they obtained a Grant, That none, except duly qualified,

qualified, ſhould follow that Profeſſion. Then the *Barbers* were reſtrained from performing any thing more in Surgery than *Tooth-drawing*, and the *Surgeons* from *Shaving*.

In 1515, in the ſame King's Reign, they were, as *Surgeons*, exempted from all Ward and Pariſh-offices, as well as Military Services.

In 1544, the Practice of *Surgery*, which before had been reſtricted, was laid entirely open for any one to follow as ſhould chuſe it.

In 1746, the *Surgeons*, being become populous, in great Eſtimation, and moſt of them wealthy, began to claim the Pre-eminence over their Brethren the *Barbers*, and wanted them to ſeparate and withdraw themſelves from their Manſion: But they maintained their ancient Privileges, kept their *Hall*, and cauſed the *Surgeons* to ſeparate. Of whom more in their proper Place.

BASKET-MAKERS, *the* LIId.

THOUGH this ſeems to be but an inferior, hidden Sort of a Handicraft Buſineſs, there is a good deal of Variety in it; and is not without its Niceties too, as evidently appears by the conſiderable Figure their Wares make in the *Turners* Shops, (and the many Uſes they are applied to) who are the principal Dealers in them, after the Makers.

Moſt,

Moſt, if not all, Baſkets are made of Willow Twigs, Oſiers, or Rods, either green with the Peel on, or ſtript, which makes them appear white; they are alſo ſplit, ſhaved, and dyed for the finer Works.

The working them green is the more conſiderable Branch, eſpecially for the Gardeners Uſe; for many Maſters in this Way not only follow the Trade of *Baſket-making*, and employ many Hands, but rent ſeveral Waters for the ſake of the Oſier Plantations, which often produce not only ſufficient for themſelves, but a great many to ſpare. This Part of the Work requires not much elſe beſides Strength and Application, a Journeyman in which can earn from 10 to 20*s.* a Week.

The *white* Work does not require ſo much Strength, but more Invention and Nicety, at which many Women are employed in making the ſmaller Wares.

They have 5 or 10*l.* with an Apprentice, and and their Hours of working are from ſix to nine.

About 100*l.* will ſet a Maſter up in a pretty Manner; but ſome of them employ more.

They are a *Company* by Preſcription only; but were conſiderable enough, in the Year 1463, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV, to have a certain Place alotted them for their keeping Shops, then called the Manor of *Blanch-Appleton*, ſituated at the North-Eaſt End of *Mark-lane*, in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

They have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*; but meet to do their Buſineſs where and when their Warden appoints, commonly once a Quarter, when they have a Feaſt.

ARMS.

There is no Record, in the *College*, of any *Arms* granted to them.

BELLOWS-MAKERS.

THIS is an abſolutely-neceſſary Utenſil for a great many Trades, but eſpecially thoſe in which Forges are uſed, and differ much as to Size, from very ſmall to incredibly large.

They are likewiſe a moſt eſſential Piece of Houſhold Stuff, which no one can well do without. Even Muſic requires them (as in the Organ, which are very large, and the Bag-pipe, which are but ſmall) to fill the Pipes with what Wind they want.

Miners are alſo obliged to have them, for driving freſh Air into their Mines, for the Relief of thoſe who work therein.

All which ſhews the Neceſſity there is for this Branch of Handicrafts: Notwithſtanding, there are not many in Appearance of the Trade; and a Mixture of Labour and Art will perform it, without much Learning.

The Article of Family Bellows goes from the Maker chiefly through the *Turners* and *Houſhold-Brokers* Hands.

They take with an Apprentice commonly about 5 or 10*l.* Their Hours of working are from

from ſix to nine; and their uſual Wages 10*s.* a Week.

About 50 or 100 *l.* will ſet up a Maſter in a tolerable Way.

BIRD-CAGE-MAKERS.

THE Buſineſs of this Handicraft is not only to make Bird-cages, though they are of many Sorts, Sizes and Degrees of Price, even from Six-pence to ſome Guineas; but all kinds of Wire-ſieves, Skreens, or Ridders, Shop-grates, (formerly much more in uſe than now) Traps, and Gins, and whatever elſe is to be made with Wire: Some of the Shop-keepers alſo deal largely in Wire itſelf, which are but few if compared to other Trades, yet moſtly in a reputable Way.

Activity is the chief Qualification here, there being no great Labour, nor but little Learning, required.

A Parent muſt give with his Son, going as an Apprentice to this Trade, uſually 5 or 10 *l.*

Their Hours of Working are from ſix to eight; and a Journeyman's Wages 15 or 20*s.* a Week.

100 *l.* will ſet up one in a common Shop-way; but thoſe who intend to dip into the Wire-trade ought to have at leaſt 300 or 500 *l.*

BIR-

BIRMINGHAM HARD-WARE-MEN,

OR Dealers in *London*, *Sheffield*, and *Birmingham* Wares, are ſo called becauſe they principally deal in, and moſtly Wholeſale, all ſorts of Tools, ſmaller Utenſils, and Toys, in Iron, Steel, Braſs, *&c.* made at *London*, and the great trading Towns of *Birmingham* in *Warwickſhire*, and *Sheffield* in *Yorkſhire*, where many thouſands of Artizans, in different Branches, are conſtantly employed, but for the moſt Part in the *Smithery* and *Cutlery* Ways.

There are but few of theſe in *London*; yet almoſt all of them carry on a very extenſive Trade, and are reputed wealthy. It is not eaſy to conceive, much leſs to deſcribe, the numerous Articles that paſs through their Hands: Therefore a Lad, deſirous to ſerve an Apprenticeſhip to this Buſineſs, ſhould be acute and ready; not want a good Memory, write a plain Hand, know Arithmetic, and ſomewhat of Book-keeping.

They uſually have with their Apprentices from 40 to 100 *l.* and give their Journeymen, brought up to the Buſineſs, 20 or 30 *l.* a Year, and their Board.

Their Hours are thoſe in common among Shop-keepers, from ſix till dark in Summer, and from Day-light till eight in the Evening in Winter.

This

This Trade will require at leaſt 500 *l.* to ſet a Man up; and one that intends to purſue Buſineſs with Spirit can uſe 2000 *l.*

They are of no certain Company, but every one chuſes that he likes beſt, and binds his Lads accordingly, as many other kinds of Shop-keepers do.

BLACK-SMITHS, *the* XLth.

BY this Term may be underſtood in general all ſuch who work or forge *Iron* in any Manner whatſoever: But in particular it ſignifies one who makes the Iron-work uſed in and about Buildings, Kitchen-furniture, *&c.* though it now is almoſt an Affront to call any one a *Black-ſmith*, the Word *Smith* being uſed alone; or, for the ſake of Diſtinction, with the Name of the Branch he moſtly works in prefixed to it. The firſt which, in Order of Alphabet, occurs to me, is the

Anchor-ſmith, whoſe Buſineſs is to make the Iron-part (for the Stock, or Guide, is generally of Wood) of Anchors of all Sizes, which differ ſo much as from a Quarter of Hundred Weight to a Ton, or more, according to the Burden of the Ship or Craft.

It is a very uſeful, extenſive, and conſiderable Part of *Smithery*, at which the Maſters get Wealth; but then it takes up a good deal of Money

ney (500 *l.* at leaſt) to build a Forge, find Materials, ſtock it with Iron, and pay many Hands Weekly.

It is laborious Work, being little elſe but blowing and tending a vaſt Fire, and ſtriking with large Sledge-hammers; though in doing this they have a Slight, and a clever Knack of following one another's Strokes, in ſuch a Manner that they ſeem to keep time, the Noiſe of which, at ſome Diſtance, ſounds as if they were beating Changes, there being often ſix, eight, or ten of them ſtriking at one Anchor.

They take Apprentices ſometimes with Money, and ſometimes without. Their Hours of working are ſomewhat uncertain; for, when they once light their Fire, which is expenſive, they muſt finiſh what they began.

Anvil-maker, or *Smith*, is he who forges, ſteels, and planiſhes the Faces of all ſorts of Anvils, Hammers, *&c.* for their Brother-Smiths, and other Handicrafts who uſe them, and theſe are all ſuch almoſt who work in any ſort of Metal. It is not quite ſo heavy a Labour as that juſt mentioned; though ſome Anvils are very weighty.

File-maker's Buſineſs is to ſhape, temper, and cut all ſorts of Files; a very neceſſary Tool, and in continual Uſe with almoſt all Artiſts, but chiefly thoſe who work on Metals. This is much lighter Work than the other two.

Jack-ſmith, which, and making Steeple or Tower-clocks, generally make one Branch, and requires, beſides Labour, which is middling, ſome Art, Invention, and Knowledge in Figures and Lines; and many, who have exerciſed this Part of the Trade, with ſome Reading and Application,

tion, have become great Proficients in the Mathematics as well as Mechanics.

Lock-ſmith. This is a very ingenious Branch, and not to be obtained by mere Labour, though leſs than in Jack-making, but requires Application and Nicety. The greateſt Variety of Workmanſhip in the larger Locks is performed in thoſe made for Chambers in the different Inns of Court; and that there is an Eminency in that Part of the Buſineſs is evident, from a particular Perſon's bearing the Title of *Temple Lock-ſmith.*

Printers-ſmith, or one who makes the Iron-work uſed by Book-printers, is another very curious Part, in which there is ſomewhat peculiar, in tempering and making one Part exactly to ſuit the other, which will by no means work together if they are not ſo; an Art but few get into, there not being above two in all *London* who are complete Maſters.

Screw-making is alſo a Branch by itſelf; and there are not many who attain to be quite Artiſts at it, there being a particular Skill required in caſting, tempering, and fitting the Parts of large Screws, that they may work together equally ſmooth, and the one not gnaw or gull the other; for if they do, the Wear is ſoon over, and the Screw good for little.

Saw-making is another Part which but few follow, though the Variety of the Sorts, Sizes, and Uſes of the different Saws is not an eaſy Taſk to deſcribe. The Work conſiſts not only in Forging and Filing (which are the chief Employs in all the Parts, except Anchor-making) but more in Grinding than any of the reſt.

Shovel-

Shovel-making, the Artiſts in which alſo make Spades, Spitters, *&c.* is moſtly an entire Branch, of extenſive Uſe, and greater Variety than one can at firſt conceive; and, as to Labour, it is about the third in Degree.

Stove-grate and *Hearth-making*, with all their Furniture, is alſo become a particular Branch, which now is got to great Perfection; but of theſe the *Braſiers* are the chief Venders.

The *Tire-ſmith* makes all ſorts of Iron-work for Coaches, Waggons, Carts, and all other kinds of Carriages whatſoever; very rarely making any thing elſe; and it is pretty hard Work.

The next, and laſt, that preſents itſelf at preſent, is the *Ship Tire-ſmith*, who makes all the Iron-work belonging to Shipping and Craft (except Anchors, and ſometimes them likewiſe, eſpecially the ſmaller Sorts,) the Articles of which are very numerous, and the Work hard enough.

They take, in common, from 5 to 20*l.* by chance with an Apprentice; their Hours of working are from five to eight; and their Wages, in general, 8*s.* a Week, and ſmall Beer; though ſome clever Artiſts in the nicer Branches get more.

A little Money will ſet up a common working Smith; but, if he intends to keep a Stock of any Kind, his Caſh muſt be increaſed in Proportion.

It is to be obſerved, that moſt of the above Articles go into the *Ironmongers* Hands for Sale; as *Anvils*, *Files*, *Locks*, *Screws*, *Saws*, *Shovels*, &c. for which Reaſon the Makers ſeldom keep Stocks by them, but diſpoſe of them as ſoon as made, whether beſpoke or otherwiſe.

They were incorporated into a *Company*, by the Title of *Black-ſmiths*, in the Year 1571, in the Reign

Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and confirmed by King *James* I. *Livery-fine* 8 *l.*

Their *Hall* is on *Lambeth-hill*, in *Thames-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Thurſday* of the Month.

They have alſo a *Stand* in *Cheapſide*, in which they ſit to attend tbe *Lord-Mayor* on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Sable* a Chevron between three Hammers *Argent*, handled and crowned *Or*.

MOTTO. *By Hammer and Hand,*
All Art doth ſtand.

BLOCK-MAKERS.

BLOCKS are very material Articles in a Ship's Rigging, and the making of them and many other Things, for the Uſe of Shipping, is a pretty Handicraft enough, in which there is more Ingenuity than ſome People imagine, and a very uſeful Employ, though not a great Number of Maſters in it; for as the Blocks are what the Ships Ropes are faſtened to, and run in by the Help of the Pullies fixed therein, if they are not made exactly to fit one another, the Tackling will work but heavily, to the great Hindrance of Buſineſs, and Fatigue of the Seamen, *&c.*

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They

They require 10 *l.* or more with a Lad to be an Apprentice; their Hours are from ſix to eight, working altogether dry, and under Cover; and the Wages are 15 or 18 *s.* a Week.

This will take 400 *l.* at leaſt to ſet a Maſter up well.

BLUE-MAKERS.

THEY make the Blues for Dyers, Calicoe-printers, and Linen-waſhers; but have nothing to do with thoſe uſed in Painting; beſides which, it is eſteemed a pretty good Shop-keeping Buſineſs, in which Way many have got Money.

They take with an Apprentice from 10 to 20 *l.* give a Journeyman 10, 15, or 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board, who works from ſix to eight; one of whom can ſet up with from 100 to 500 *l.*

BOAT-BUILDERS.

THIS Trade has divers Branches; for every one does not make all Kinds of Boats; nay, I believe not any one; but each keeps to the particular Sort they were firſt learnt to make. Thoſe for

for the Uſe of Shipping, to bear hard Weather, and carry great Weights of heavy Goods, are by far the heavier Work, and requires Lads of more Strength than that of Wherries, or common Paſſage-boats; but both a good deal of Care and Exactneſs, or the Water will find its way in, when they come to be ſtrained.

The Maſters in either Part are not over numerous, and the Journeymen much in Proportion.

Though they chiefly work under Cover, they are open to the River-ſide, and of conſequence expoſed to many a ſharp Blaſt.

They commonly take with an Apprentice 10 *l.* Their working Hours are from Day-light to Day-light in Winter, and from ſix to ſeven in Summer; and the Wages 15 *s.* a Week; but ſome get more at Piece-work.

A Maſter Boat-builder for the larger Craft will want 300 *l.* to ſet him up handſomely; and one in the Wherry-building Way not above 100 *l.*

BODICE-MAKERS.

HOWEVER inſignificant this Buſineſs may ſeem to be, it is a Trade by itſelf; the Wholeſale Dealers in which have been uſed to get Money. It is a Branch of *Tayloring*, and different from *Stay-making*, though they are Women's Wear for the ſame Part of the Body, and

ſcarcely ever worne in or about *London* now, (tho' at firſt little elſe of this kind was in Uſe) but are chiefly ſent and ſold up and down the Country, for the Wear of the working Sort of Women and Children: And, I apprehend, the Making of them is principally Womens Employ, and the poorer Sort of Girls who are put Apprentices to it; yet thoſe who have Work enough to keep a good many Hands, may live well, and ſave Money; for there are not many of them. The Girls generally work from ſeven to eight; and Workwomen get 7 or 8 *s.* a Week. There is a good deal of Difference between *Stays*, *Jumps*, and *Bodice*, which I ſhall leave the Women to ſettle between themſelves. 50 *l.* will ſet up a Maſter or Miſtreſs pretty well.

BOOK-BINDERS.

THIS Art is divided into two principal Branches, *Velum-binding*, uſed chiefly by the *Stationers*, of plain or white Paper-books for Accounts, *&c.* And *Leather-binding*, for all Sorts of printed Books, *&c.* And theſe again into other Diſtinctions, eſpecially the latter, of which only I am about to ſpeak of here, as *Calf* and *Sheep-ſkin* Binders, alſo Law, French, Bible-binding, *&c.* all of which have their Accuracies, and can ornament a Book ſo differently, according to the Price the Purchaſer has a-mind to beſtow on it, as to ſurprize ſome Perſons who have not been uſed to ſee the great Variety of Binding, and the many different

different Operations on a Book, or Times it goes through the Hands of a Workman, before it is what they term *finely finiſhed*; for a Liſt of them, which I have now by me, nominates above threeſcore.

As to the Work itſelf, though a great many Parts of it are ſeemingly but piddling, yet there are others that are laborious, and together they require a Lad of Strength, as well as to be ready and neat in his working.

The Buſineſs is populous enough, yet an induſtrious Maſter may ſupport a Family handſomely, and ſave ſomewhat beſides. They take with an Apprentice commonly from 5 to 12 or 20 *l.* work from ſix to nine, and pay a Journeyman 12 *s.* a Week.

100 *l.* will ſet a Man up; but 50 *l.* may do.

They moſtly incorporate themſelves with the Company of *Stationers*, at whoſe Hall they bind and make free.

BOOKSELLERS.

THESE are the common Channel by which the Works of the Learned paſs to the Studious and Curious, in all the Parts of Literature, for Inſtruction, Amuſement, or Edification.

As a Trade it is eſteemed a very polite and profitable one in the Shop-keeping Way, of which there are ſeveral Branches; as,

1. Thoſe who deal almoſt altogether in *new Books*, either printed for their Brethren in Trade, or the Authors of them, or from original Copies purchaſed by themſelves, the *Plans* or *Hints* of many of which they frequently lay down to Gentlemen, whom they take Pains to ſearch after, fit for their Purpoſe; and a good Knack at this Part, and the being ſomewhat of a Judge of what might ſuit the preſent Taſte or Run of the Times have been of no ſmall Service to many, who have made handſome Fortunes in the Trade: Yet this is not to be done without running often-times great Riſques, and having by them heavy Stocks of Books unſold; to alleviate which, they have a very prudent Method of ſeveral of them joining to carry on the larger Undertakings.

2. Thoſe who chiefly buy and ſell ſecond-hand or *old Books*, who often purchaſe a whole Library of great Value at a time, and keep large Warehouſes, beſides their Shops, for expoſing them to Sale. This Branch requires that a Perſon ſhould know not only which are *ſcarce Books*, but what Characters in general they bear (either for their *Authors*, *Printers*, *Types*, *Cuts*, or *Editions*) among the learned *Book-buyers*.

3. Are ſuch who import Books from Abroad (ſometimes alſo termed *French Bookſellers*) not only of ancient Authors in the *old Way*, but of large Impreſſions of new Books, principally for the Uſe of Schools, and ſome *Engliſh* ones too, to the no ſmall Encouragement of our Neighbours, Rivals in Trade, but the great Diſcouragement of two Branches of our Home-trade, *Paper-making*, and *Book-printing*, which ſurely, in Reaſon and good Policy, ought to be primarily encouraged:

raged: And is it not a bare-faced Diſgrace and Detriment to the Nation, that we ſhould, in this one Branch of Trade (not here to mention divers others) conſume many thouſand Pounds-worth of Goods in a Year from *France* and *Holland*, which could be manufactured as well, if not, in ſome reſpects, better, at home? Yet ſuch has been the Caſe for many Years paſt; but, I hope, it will not continue to be ſo many Years longer.

Though theſe three Branches are carried on by particularly eminent Traders principally; yet they are commonly, in ſmaller Degrees, all dealt in by others, there being but few *Bookſellers* who cannot furniſh a Gentleman or Merchant, in a reaſonable Time, with all Sorts.

The ſubordinate Degrees of this Trade are the *Publiſhers*, *Mercuries*, and *Hawkers*, who are, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the *Venders* and *Diſtributers* chiefly of *Pamphlets*, *News-papers*, *&c.* moſtly for the *Bookſellers*, but ſometimes for *Authors* and *Printers*.

A Youth, who is intended for the Buſineſs of *Book-ſelling*, ought to be prepared for it by a good Initiation to Learning, in the Languages eſpecially, and by no means to neglect any Opportunity of improving himſelf during his Apprenticeſhip, with whom muſt be given from 40 to 100 Guineas, according to the Station of Trade the Maſter is in. To a Journeyman is given from 20 *l.* to 40 *l.* a Year, and his Board; and to ſet one up, 500 *l.* may ſtock a Shop pretty well for a Retailer; but if he touches on the Wholeſale or Country Trade, and purchaſes Copies, or Shares of Copies, and of courſe engages in Printing, *&c.* he may ſoon employ from 1000 to 5000 *l.* and divers of them, I

believe, have a good deal above double that Sum in Buſineſs.

They make up the greateſt Part of the *Stationers Company*, with whom they bind, make free, *&c.*

BOWYERS, *the* XXXVIIIth.

OR *Bow-makers*, whoſe Trade or Art was certainly much in Requeſt before the Uſe of Fire-arms was diſcovered, and brought into general Practice with our military People, which can hardly be ſo much as three hundred Years ſince, the firſt Knowledge of Guns not being more than about three hundred and ſixty-ſix.

We find the Prices of *Yew-bows* were ſettled even by Parliament in King *Edward* IVth's Time, who began to reign in the Year 1461, when the *Bowyers* were firſt took notice of as a Fraternity.

The Parliament alſo ſettled their Prices a-new ſo long after as the Year 1566, which ſhews they did not very ſoon go out of Uſe, after that of Guns came to be known.

But *Bow-making* now is become next a-kin to nothing, there being but very few Gentlemen Archers, though ſome there are who ſtill exerciſe with the Long Bow and Arrows, by way of Diverſion; and there is a School (at *Harrow on the Hill*,

Hill, about ten Miles North and by Weſt of the City) the Youths of which once a Year, *Auguſt* the 1ſt, ſhoot with Bows and Arrows for the Prize of a Silver Arrow, agreeable to the Will of the Founder of the ſaid School. Yet there can be but very few of the Buſineſs, and ſcarce worthy of being particularly recommended to the Choice of a Lad.

How it might happen is not eaſy to be accounted for; but they were not incorporated as a Company till the Year 1620, in the Reign of King *James* I. which was long after any Demand of Conſequence for their Weapons muſt be over, notwithſtanding they were a Fraternity ſo long before; and it is now made up moſtly of Perſons in other Trades. *Livery-fine* 8 *l.*

They formerly had a Hall in *Noble-ſtreet*, but now meet at ſome Tavern, and their *Court-day* is uncertain.

ARMS. *Argent* on a Chevron, between three Floats, as many Mullets.

BOX-MAKERS.

BOX-MAKING is a Branch of *Joinery*, and conſiſts chiefly in fitting up all Sorts of Neſts of Drawers, *&c.* for Shop-keepers, making all manner of Cheſts, Caſes, and Boxes for Package, both for Land and Sea, as well as for Small-wares

and Toys; and they keep open Shops everywhere (but up and down in the City chiefly) ſtocked with Boxes, *&c.* of almoſt all Sizes.

Their Work is generally as light as the *Joiners*, but does not often require ſo much Nicety or Judgment; and their Hours of working are from ſix to eight.

They uſually have 10 *l.* with an Apprentice; and they pay a Journeyman after the Rate of 12 or 15 *s.* a Week.

About 100 *l.* will enable a young Man to open a pretty good Shop of Goods, and furniſh him with Stuff ſufficient.

BRASIERS.

THEIR Trade may very well be reckoned a Branch of the *Smithery*, though they ſeldom keep Forges, except for braſing or ſoldering, and tinning the Inſides of their Veſſels, which they work up chiefly out of Copper and Braſs, prepared rough to their Hands. They conſiſt of a working Part, and a Shop-keeping Part, which latter many carry on to a great Extent, dealing as well in all Sorts of Iron and Steel, as Copper and Braſs Goods for Houſhold-furniture; and lately have fell much into ſelling what is called *French Plate*, made of a Sort of white Metal, gilt and poliſhed to ſuch a Nicety, as the Eye cannot ſoon diſcover it from real Silver.

The

The Buſineſs of a working Braſier is dirty, and requires a good deal of Labour; and the Hours of working at it from ſix to nine. A Maſter in which can ſet up with about 100 *l.* and cuſtomarily have 10 *l.* with an Apprentice; who, if a good Hand, when out of his Time, may earn 12 or perhaps 15 *s.* a Week.

But that of Shop-keeping is more genteel, requires 500 or 1000 *l.* at leaſt to ſtock a handſome Shop; and theſe alſo take Apprentices, but ſeldom with leſs than 20 *l.*

They are joined in *Company* with the *Armourers*, with whom they bind and make free.

BREECHES-MAKERS.

THE Work of theſe, for the moſt part, is a Compound of *Tayloring* and *Gloving*; for they not only make Breeches out of almoſt all Kinds of ſoft-dreſſed or ſhammy Leather, a Wear now very much in Uſe, as well as ſerviceable, but the beſt Sort of ſtrong Gloves; to cut out and fit both which Articles is no mean Attainment, and the Trade itſelf no ways to be deſpiſed, notwithſtanding the ignorant Reflections of ſome People; for a great many of the Maſters live handſomely, and ſave Money, who take with an Apprentice not above 10 *l.* And the Journeymen (and ſome Women work at it too) will earn 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; whoſe working Hours are

from ſix to eight; and their Work, though not laborious, yet tireſome: But 50*l.* worth of Leather, with a good Set of Acquaintance, will make one a Maſter for himſelf.

The Ancients, it ſeems, wore no *Breeches*, but ſometimes Silken Scarves wrapped round their Thighs; neither do many of the People in the *Eaſtern* Countries at this Time, nor yet in the Northern Parts of *Scotland*.

BREWERS, *the* XIVth.

THE *Brewery* is a very extenſive Trade, and hardly ever more flouriſhing than at preſent, the Practice of *Wine-drinking* being now very much turned into that of *common Beer* (or *Porter*, as it is often called) but whether through the Choice or Neceſſity of the People, I ſhall leave to the Judgment of the Public.

It is divided into three Parts; for *Small-beer*, or, as uſually termed, *Table-beer*, in brewing only which many carry on large Brew-houſes.

For *Pale Ale*, commonly called *Two-penny*, *Amber*, or *Home-brewed*, the ſmaller Brewers of which are generally *Victuallers*, who brew only for their own Draught.

For *Brown* or *But-beer*, and *Common Ale* (or, as the Exciſe-office diſtinguiſhes them, *Common Brewers*) which is by far the larger Branch.

Brewing

Brewing is really a clever Art, if truly performed, and not ſuch an eaſy Matter to hit and manage as ſome may fancy, in ſuch large Quantities as are brewed in and about *London*, ſome Coppers being capable of boiling off two hundred Barrels.

It requires not only good Experience in the Manner of working, but in the Goods, *Malt* and *Hops*, and conſtant Attendance, by thoſe who have the Direction, from the Maſh-tun to the Store-cellar, and even then too it muſt be looked after; but of Labour but little, they having ſerving Men to do all the dirty, heavy Work, who have 10*s.* a Week and their Small-beer; to do any of which their Apprentices are but very ſeldom put.

A Youth for the larger Concerns in the Brewery (and thoſe in a ſmall Way take none) ought to write a good Hand, underſtand Accounts and Gauging, whoſe Friends muſt give with him Apprentice from 50 to 200 Guineas.

When he is out of his Time, if he has behaved well, he may become a Workman-Brewer, Home Clerk, or 'Broad Clerk, the leaſt of which have ſeldom leſs than 50*l.* a Year, and ſome of them 200*l.* *&c.* Sometimes they are taken in Partners, in Proportion to what Caſh they can advance, which is the moſt common Way of their coming firſt into Trade; for to erect a common Brew-houſe, and lay in Stock anſwerable, will ſink many Thouſands, before they ſee any Returns.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1438, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and confirmed by King *Edward* IV. in 1480,

with the Privilege of making By-laws. *Livery-fine* 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Their *Hall* is in *Addle-ſtreet*, *Aldermanbury*; and their *Court-day* on the *ſecond Friday* of the Month.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Gules* on a Chevron *Argent*, between three Saltiers of Garbs *Or*, as many Tuns *Sable*.

MOTTO. *In* GOD *is all our Truſt.*

BRICKLAYERS, *the* XXXVIIth.

THE univerſal Call for this Trade is ſo well known to every one, that very little need be ſaid of it.

However, this is to be obſerved, that it is moſtly an out-door Buſineſs, much expoſed to the Weather, by which they are often hindered from working.

As to the Work itſelf, it is not very difficult to be learnt, nor laborious (for they have Labourers, who even earn 20*d.* and ſometimes 2*s.* a Day, to do their heavy Work) but handy, uſeful, ingenious in contriving, and beneficial as well to the Journeymen, who uſually, by only working from

ſix

ſix to ſix, make from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a Day. As to the Maſters, moſt of them live handſomely; and ſome, who employ many Hands, and undertake large Works, commonly called *Maſter-builders*, obtain good Eſtates; but then they are ſuch who not only have Money at Command, but take great Pains to qualify themſelves for Projecting, drawing Plans, ſurveying and eſtimating Buildings. 100*l.* may make ſhift for one to ſet out in the World with; but, if his Buſineſs increaſes faſt, he will ſoon employ five times that Sum.

With Apprentices they take from 5*l.* to 20*l.* each, according to the Degree of Buſineſs they are in; and, to make the better Part of it more familiar to a Lad, he ſhould be taught Arithmetic, Trigonometry, and Geometry, before he goes to it, and ſomething of Drawing and Architecture afterwards.

They were incorporated into a *Company*, by the Title of *Tilers and Bricklayers*, in the Year 1567, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. *Livery-fine* 12*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Leaden-hall-ſtreet*, and their Court-day ſomewhat uncertain.

They have alſo a *Stand* in *Cheapſide*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor* on his Return from *Weſtminſter*, the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Chevron *Or*, between a Flower-de-lis *Argent*, between two Brick-axes in chief, and a Bundle of Laths in baſe, *Or*; Creſt an armed Arm holding a Brick-ax, *Or*.

MOTTO. *In* GOD *is all our Truſt.*

BRICK-

BRICK-MAKERS.

BRICK and *Tile-making* is moſtly performed at ſome ſmall Diſtance in divers Parts round *London*; and though ſome, through Ignorance, look on it as a very mean Employ, becauſe laborious and in the Weather, it requires a good deal of Management and Dexterity, at which a quick able Hand will get 4 or 5 Shillings in a Day, when at Work, but are often obliged to lie by on account of Wet or Froſt.

This Trade muſt certainly be of a very long Standing, *Bricks* being one of the Materials uſed in building the Tower of *Babel* (*Gen.* xi. 3.) and the Making them one of the Taſk-works laid on the *Iſraelites* in *Egypt*, (*Exod.* v. 7, 8, & *al.*) and no leſs univerſal, the antient Hiſtories of moſt Countries mentioning them, not only as to their bearing a Part in the grand and moſt durable Structures, erected in early Times; but as to their different Shapes, Sizes, and Manners of Making; and they have now no leſs than a Dozen different Names, according to the various Uſes they are deſigned for.

The Maſters in this Buſineſs are now moſtly Men of Worth, and ſeldom employ leſs than 500*l.* each; but take no Apprentices, except now and then, perhaps, Pariſh-children, Boys, (ſome of whom can earn 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* a Day) being firſt taken

taken in to assist the Men, and so learn one Part after another, till they arrive to be good Moulders, which is the principal Part of the Work.

BROIDERERS, *the* XLVIIIth.

EMBROIDERY is the ornamenting of Cloth, Silk, *&c.* with figured Needle-work, wrought in Gold, Silver, Silk, *&c.* of divers Colours; a very antient Business, being one of the Qualifications of the cunning Workmen that were employed in making the fine Works for the first Tabernacle in *Moses*'s Time; (*Exod.* xxxv. 35.) and doubtless in great Repute in much later Times.

At present it is reputed a very ingenious Business, and fit for Lads that have good Eye-sight, but not over-burdened with Strength.

Neither Masters nor Men are numerous in this Trade; to which they take with an Apprentice 10*l.* whose working Hours are from Six to Eight. A Journeyman's Wages 12, 15, or 20 Shillings a Week. A little Matter barely sets one up, and 50*l.* to turn about, will keep a good many Hands employed.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1561, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. *Livery-fine* 5*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Gutter-lane*, *Cheapside*; and their *Court-day* on the first *Wednesday* of the Month.

They

They have alſo a *Stand*, in *Cheapſide*, in which they ſit to attend the *Lord Mayor*, on his Return from *Weſtminſter*, the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. Palee of ſix, *Argent* and *Sable*, on a Feſs *Gules*, between 3 Lions of *England* 2 Broches Satire-ways, between as many Trundles, *Or*. Supporters two Lions, *Or*.

MOTTO. *Omnia de ſuper:* All Things from Above.

BROKERS.

AS Shop-keepers, they are Dealers in Second-hand *Goods* and *Apparel:* By the firſt we underſtand ſtrictly thoſe who appraiſe, buy and ſell all Sorts of Houſhold-goods that have been uſed, though never ſo little a Time; who alſo diſtinguiſh themſelves by the Appellation of *Sworn Appraiſers*; (which ſee under the Word *Appraiſers* before-mentioned) not but many of them are alſo *Upholſterers*, and deal in new Goods. By the latter is meant thoſe who trade in caſt-off Clothes and Linnen only, though many of theſe follow *Tayloring* likewiſe; ſo that each is a Mixture of Shop-keeping and Working, neither of which are any ways laborious: And both take Apprentices, with whom either of them will accept 10, 15, or 20*l.* according as they like their Lads. Their Hours

Hours of working are from ſix to eight; and the Wages to a Journeyman 10, 12, 15, or 18*s.* a Week.

The *Houſhold-broker* will require 200*l.* to turn in Trade; but 100*l.* will ſerve the other, unleſs in great Buſineſs indeed.

But there are other kinds of *Brokers*, or *Bargain-makers*, who are diſtinguiſhed according to the Buſineſs they tranſact, which is chiefly for others; as of the *Cuſtom-houſe*, *Exchange*, *Ships*, *Inſurances*, *Stocks*, *Sales*, or *Auctioneering*, &c. none of which take Apprentices, they chiefly conſiſting of ſuch who have been long experienced in Trade, and have thought proper to leave their own, to take up this Buſineſs, ſome of whom make 200 or 300*l.* a Year by it.

There are alſo two other Sorts, the one called *Piece-brokers* (who are ſometimes *Taylors* too) and chiefly ſell Remnants of Cloth, *&c.* and Trimmings to other *Taylors*.

The other are *Pawn-brokers*, who keep a ſort of Cloſe-ſhops, or Ware-houſes for the Reception of Pledges of almoſt all ſorts of Things not immediately periſhable; in which Buſineſs it is generally agreed they get 30 *per Cent. per Annum* by the Caſh they launch out in it. They ſometimes take Apprentices, with each of whom they require 20 or 30*l.* but ſeldom employ Journeymen.

BROOM-MAKERS.

IN the *Birch* and *Heath* Way there are about half a Dozen in the Borough of *Southwark*, who all carry on a conſiderable Trade, and return ſeveral hundreds a Year in this trifling Article; and ſome of them have 500 *l.* Stock by them at a-time; but their Work is done chiefly by Country labouring People, both Men and Women, who can get at it from 8 to 16 *s.* a Week: Therefore, if they take any Apprentices, they are chiefly Pariſh-children.

BRUSH-MAKERS.

THESE take in alſo the Articles of Hair-brooms, Sieves, *&c.* and altogether make a great Variety of uſeful Things, in which ſome of the Maſters are very conſiderable Dealers, (tho' there is no great Number of them) notwithſtanding the *Turners* retail moſt of their Wares.

It is pretty tough Work, and requires a Lad of Strength to cope with it, whoſe Friends muſt give with him Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* Their Hours

Hours of working are from ſix to nine, in which Space a clever Hand will earn 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.*

To ſtock a Shop in a middling Manner will take up 100*l.* From hence alſo are ſupplied the *Shoe-makers*, or *Grinders*, who retail them to the *Shoe-makers*, with what Briſtles or Hairs they uſe.

BUCKLE-MAKERS

CONſtitute a particular Trade, though in ſuch an inferior Article, the Making of, as well as Dealing in which have been very much increaſed within theſe few Years, the Alteration of Faſhion generally cauſing a Change of the Thing, not only in this, but moſt others, which is the great Support of our Handicrafts.

It is a pretty eaſy, in-door Buſineſs, and fitteſt for Lads of ſlender Make, whoſe Friends have not a great deal of Money to ſpare; for the Maſters ſeldom take with an Apprentice above 5 or 10*l.* whoſe working Hours muſt be from ſix to nine, in the Compaſs of which Time he may get 2 or 3*s.* when out of his Apprenticeſhip; and, with a little Money, and a Set of Tools, he may commence Maſter; for moſt of the Trades work for the Shops, where Buckles are principally ſold.

BUCK-

BUCKRAM-STIFFENERS.

THEIR Buſineſs is, by often wetting, with a ſort of glutinous Matter, prepared by themſelves, and as often drying, ſo to order all ſorts of Linnen-cloth, as to render it of ſeveral Degrees of Stiffneſs, which, together with the *Calenders* Work, converts it into what is called *Buckram*, the Article that makes ſo conſiderable a Figure in every *Taylor*'s Bill, though a great deal is conſumed by the *Upholſterers*, *Saddlers*, &c.

They perform this Work chiefly for the wholeſale *Linnen-drapers*, who ſell *Buckram* in the Piece to other Shops, *&c.* that cut it out.

There are but few of the Trade, and moſtly about *London*; and it is hard Work, therefore they ſhould be robuſt Lads who engage in it, with one of whom they generally take, as an Apprentice, 5 or 10*l.* and give a Journeyman 10*s.* a Week, who works from ſix to eight; and to ſet up a Maſter will require 200*l.* or upwards.

BUTCHERS.

BUTCHERS, *the* XXIVth.

THE practical Part of this Trade, or *Killing*, may claim its Riſe with almoſt the Beginning of Time itſelf; and that of *Selling* was alſo very early.

When *Rome* flouriſhed, they were three collected Companies, under ſtrict Regulations, which bore even the modern Diſtinctions of *Beef-butchers*, *Hog-butchers*, and *Slaughter-men*, with ſome little Difference.

Ours now are divided into *Carcaſe-butchers*, who buy live Goods at Market, have them killed, and ſell the Carcaſes whole, ready for cutting up; ſome, indeed, halve and quarter them.

The next are the *great Retailers*, who themſelves buy their Goods alive, kill them, and diſpoſe them in Joints, or Pieces, for Sale. Some of theſe chiefly ſell Beef, others only Veal, others Mutton and Lamb, others Pork, and many of them all Sorts.

There are, alſo, *ſmall Retailers*, who buy their Meat of the *Carcaſe-butchers*, and ſell it by Piecemeal.

Hog-butchers, are ſuch as deal in Swine only; and ſome of theſe are alſo called *Bacon-men*, who cure Hog-meat for *Bacon*, which is a very conſiderable Buſineſs in and about *London*; but, in the Country, moſt People cure it themſelves.

How

How neceſſary and populous the Trade of a *Butcher* is, we ſee daily. The *Buying* in live Stock requires Experience, which gives Judgment; the *Killing* Part is very ſlaviſh, dirty, wet Work; the *Shop-keeping* Part ought to be accompanied with a good deal of Cleanlineſs, beſides the Art of ſetting-off their Meat.

They commonly have with an Apprentice 5 or 10*l.* and give a Journeyman 10 or 12*l.* a Year, and his Board; but the *Slaughter-men* are paid by the Head, ſome of whom will earn 4 or 5*s.* in a Day, or Night, for they have no ſet Hours of working.

50*l.* with Care, Cleanlineſs, and a good Tongue, will make a ſmart *Maſter-butcher*.

They were a *Company* in the City of *London* before the Year 1180, but not incorporated till 1605, in the Reign of King *James* I. *Livery-fine* 40*s.*

Their *Hall* is in *Pudding-lane*, near the *Monument*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Wedneſday* of the Month.

ARMS. *Azure*, 2 Axes Saltier-ways *Or*, headed proper; between 2 Bulls-heads couped *Argent*, armed *Or*, on a Chief of the fourth a Boar's Head eraſed *Gules*, between 2 Garbs of the fifth.

MOTTO. *Omnia ſubjeciſti ſub Pedibus: Oves et Boves.* Thou haſt brought all Things under Foot: Sheep and Oxen.

BUTTON

BUTTON-MOULD-MAKERS.

THE Mould of a Button is the Inſide, or hidden Part, on which the Silk, Twiſt, Metal, *&c.* is wrought, and is the main Support of it. They are cut out of Wood and Horn, by a particular Hand-inſtrument, at once ſhaping them to any Size required, which differ as often as the Models of Buttons.

As to Labour, the Work is middling; and there are but few Maſters of the Trade, any one of which will take 5 *l.* with an Apprentice. Their Hours of Working are from ſix to eight; and the Wages they pay 12 to 15*s.* a Week to a Journeyman, who can turn Maſter with about 20 *l.*

BUTTON-MAKERS.

THESE are of two Kinds; the one, who cover the Moulds with divers ſorts of Twiſts, *&c.* in many curious Mixtures and Shapes, on which many Women work: The other, who make Buttons of all the different Metals after various Methods; every one keeping to

to his own Branch; and many of late are made of fine Stones, *&c.* but theſe are altogether Men's Employ: Yet almoſt all of them diſpoſe of their Works to the Shops.

They take Apprentices indeed in every Branch, but neither of them require much Money, 5 or by chance 10 *l.* and they are not hard Work, the Hours for which are from ſix to eight. Some will get at making them 8, 10, or 12 *s* a Week; and 50 *l.* accommodates a Maſter in a little Way of either of them; but ſome of the Country-makers and Dealers in Mohair can make uſe of from 100 to 1000 *l.*

BUTTON-SELLERS.

THESE are *Shop-keepers*, who ſell all ſorts of *Buttons*, and what generally goes with them, *viz.* Twiſts for making the *Button-holes*, *&c.* They are not very many in Number, but ſeveral of them carry on great Trades, and have got Eſtates by their Buſineſs, who often employ a great Number of Hands to work on purpoſe for them. Theſe require with an Apprentice at leaſt 20 or 30 *l.* and to ſet up ſuch an one will take up 500 *l.* and ſome have had as many Thouſands in Trade.

CABINET-

CABINET-MAKERS.

UNDER this Term is couched many other curious Pieces of Houſhold Goods, ſo well known as to need no particulariſing, the exquiſite Workmanſhip of which is now got to a very high Perfection. Many of their Shops are ſo richly ſet out that they look more like Palaces, and their Stocks are of exceeding great Value. But this Buſineſs ſeems to conſiſt, as do many others, of two Branches, the *Maker* and the *Vender*; for the Shop-keeper does not always make every Sort of Goods that he deals in, though he bears away the Title.

To be ſure the *Mechanical* Part is an Art much to be admired, very extenſive, pretty populous, and the niceſt Branch of *Joinery*; to be a tolerable Workman in which a Boy ought to know the Uſe of Figures and Lines, to have an acute Genius, and be very aſſiduous during his Apprenticeſhip, or he may ſerve ſeven Years, and turn out but a Bungler.

Of this Trade certainly muſt be ſome of thoſe Workmen, who aſſiſted in erecting the Tabernacle of *Moſes*, which ſhews its Antiquity.

Thoſe Maſters, who keep no Shops, nor Stocks, but principally follow making, and diſpoſe of their Goods as faſt as they are finiſhed, do not take above 10 *l.* with an Apprentice, whoſe working Hours are from ſix to nine; but thoſe who keep on Shops likewiſe ſeldom take leſs than 20 *l.* However, this may differ ſomewhat according to the Extent of Buſineſs they are in.

A middling Workman ought to have a Cheſt of Tools worth eight or ten Guineas (there is ſuch a Variety of them) who may earn 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; but a thorough one often makes more.

If a Perſon is only a working Maſter, 100 *l.* beſides his Tools will do tolerably; but if he keeps Stock for Sale it may increaſe accordingly to two or three Thouſand.

CALENDERS,

WHO alſo *glaze* a great deal, are properly the Finiſhers of divers *Linnen*, *Woollen*, and *Silk* Goods in the Piece for the Shop-keepers, by rolling, with a great Weight, Making-up, and Cold-preſſing, to render them ſmooth, compact and gloſſy, which ſets them off to ſuch a Degree, that one, not accuſtomed to ſee the Difference, would not readily take a calendered Piece to be the ſame that was put in rough.

There are but few in and about the City; and it is very hard Work throughout, one Part of which

which is to be continually carrying backwards and forwards heavy Burthens; therefore it is, that many of them, when out of their Time, make the beſt of *Porters*; and for the ſame Reaſon a Lad ought to be ſtrong made and full grown, that goes for an Apprentice to this Buſineſs, with whom not above 10*l.* is required.

They work early and late, juſt as the Merchants or others want their Goods for packing up; and therefore their Hours are ſomewhat uncertain, though they are commonly ſaid to be from five to nine. The Wages to a Journeyman is 10 or 12*s.* a Week; and about 100*l.* will ſet up a Maſter in a pretty good Way, excluſive of giving Credit.

CAP-MAKERS.

THE Buſineſs of Cap-making was formerly much more in Requeſt than now, when the Makers were called *Cappers*, and by that Title incorporated with the *Haberdaſhers*; yet there are divers Kinds of *Caps* worn at this Time, for different Uſes, and made by as many different Sets of People: Thoſe for the Army is one Branch, and the moſt profitable, of which there are not above two or three principal Undertakers, who employ a Number of Hands, chiefly Women and Girls, who ſeldom take Apprentices. The next are the Leather Sort, to bear out much Weather,

chiefly for the Uſe of Sailors and Poſtillions. The laſt Sort are chiefly of Silk and Velvet, worn by Men, Women and Children, which are made and ſold, by thoſe properly called *Cap-makers*, ſome of whom alſo keep Shops, (of which there are not many) and take Apprentices, with about 5 or 10 *l.* each, who generally work from ſix to eight, and can earn in that time, when perfect in their Buſineſs, which is moſtly Needle-work, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* or 2 *s.* Many of this Sort are likewiſe made and ſold by *Milliners*.

To ſet up a Maſter in a Shop will take up about 50 or 100 *l.*

CARD-MAKERS.

THOUGH theſe are of two quite different Kinds, yet, as they both bear one Title, I ſhall bring them under the ſame Head.

Thoſe for the *Woollen Manufacture*, of very ancient Date, as well as the moſt uſeful Sort, are two-fold; the one made of Thiſtles or Teaſles, for the *Fullers* Uſe, made chiefly in the Country. The other, made of Wires fixed in Leather upon Wooden Frames, *&c.* uſed by *Wool-combers*, *Spinners*, and *Cloth-workers*, is the Sort chiefly made in Town; though there are but few of the Trade, who take Apprentices.

Making

Making *Playing Cards*, or thoſe for the Uſe of Gaming and Diverſion, is a Sort of Printing on Blocks, (which are afterwards coloured, glazed, *&c.*) and ſaid to have been longer in Uſe than Book-printing in that Way, which is more than 500 Years ago. This is not hard Work, nor the Maſters very numerous, though the Trade has cut a conſiderable Figure many Years.

They take with an Apprentice about 40 or 50 *l.* whoſe working Hours muſt be from ſix to eight. A Journeyman can get about 18 or 20 *s.* a Week, and if one is minded to be a Maſter for himſelf, he ought to have 500 *l.*

Theſe laſt have got the Start of the other, for they were incorporated into a Company in the Year 1469, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. but, having neither Livery nor Hall, their meeting is uncertain.

CARMEN *the* LXXXIXth.

THIS Buſineſs requires ſtrong Boys, for it is hard Work, and pretty much expoſed to Wet, Dirt, lifting and carrying heavy Weights; yet a great many Maſters live well and ſave Money. The Principal of them are thoſe for the City; though there are ſeveral hundreds beſides imployed by *Wood-mongers*, *Coal-merchants*, *&c.*

Their Hours of working are during Day-light all the Year round, if Buſineſs requires, and ſometimes in the Night too; but they have (Coal-carts excepted) generally a good deal of Reſt between whiles. Thoſe who take Apprentices have about 5 *l.* with an able Lad of eighteen, who, when a Journeyman, will have 12 *s.* a Week, and Perquiſites; and to ſet up a Maſter of a Cart, two Horſes, and a Car-roon, or Number, will take up 100 *l.*

They were firſt, by Act of Common-Council, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. made a Fellowſhip of the City.

In the Year 1606, in the Reign of King *James* I. incorporated with the *Wood-mongers* or *Fuellers* Company: But, theſe throwing up their Charter in 1668, the *Carmen* were again made a City-fellowſhip, under the Direction of the *Lord-Mayor*.

They

They have neither Livery, Arms, nor Hall; therefore meet at *Chriſt's Hoſpital* once a Year, (about the Month of *July*) when they pay their Quarterage, and do their Buſineſs.

CARPENTERS, *the* XXVIth.

THE Antiquity, Utility, Extent, and Nature of their Buſineſs is ſo well known, there needs no Deſcription: Therefore what I have to ſay is, that a Lad for this Trade ought to be ſtout, ingenious, write a tolerable Hand, underſtand Arithmetic, Geometry, and Architecture, without which Qualifications they are often little better than Labourers.

Their working Hours are from ſix to ſix, and their Wages commonly 15*s.* a Week, but ſome make more. With an Apprentice they take from 10 to 20*l.*

To ſet up a Sort of a jobbing Maſter does not require a great deal beſides Tools; but there are ſeveral Degrees of them, up to what are termed Maſter-Builders, who had need have a good deal of Judgment and Money too; and ſome of theſe are alſo Surveyors and Draughtſmen, whoſe chief Buſineſs is to draw Plans, ſurvey and eſtimate other Men's Works.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1344, in the Reign of King *Edward* III.

with a Power to make By-laws; and confirmed by King *Edward* IV. in 1474; *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is over-againſt *London-wall*, between *Great* and *Little Moorgates*; and their *Court-day* on the firſt Tueſday of the Month.

They have alſo a *Stand*, in *Cheapſide*, in which they ſit to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Argent*, a Chevron ingrailed between 3 Pair of Compaſſes (pointing towards the Baſe, and a little extended) *ſable*.

MOTTO. *Honour* GOD.

CARVERS.

ALL Branches of Carving are very ingenious, but not hard Work, and chiefly within Doors, or under Cover; nor are the Artiſts in any one of them numerous.

Picture-frame Carving is one Part; that of Houſes, both within and without, another; of Coaches, *&c.* a third; and a fourth, the heavieſt of any, is for Shipping; and all theſe are in Wood.

Stone-Carving is performed by *Maſons* and *Statuaries*.

The Money to be given with an Apprentice to either of them does not exceed 10 or 20 *l.* and their

their working Hours are moſtly from ſix to eight, in which Time a Journey-man will earn 3, 4, or 5 *s.* and 100 or 200 *l.* will ſet up a Maſter in any one of them.

CHAIN-MAKERS.

CHAINS for large Works are made by *Smiths*; but thoſe for Jacks, Watches, and the ſmaller Works are the Buſineſs of particular Perſons, who are but few in Number. It is eaſy Work, and held from five to eight; and a Journey-man is paid about 8 or 10 *s.* a Week.

50 or 100 *l.* will ſet a Maſter up, who uſually takes with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.*

But thoſe for Ornaments are of very curious Workmanſhip as well as coſtly, which generally go through the Hands of the working *Goldſmith* or *Toy-man* for Sale.

CHAIR-MAKERS.

THOUGH this Sort of Houſhold Goods is generally ſold at the Shops of the *Cabinet-makers* for all the better Kinds, and at the *Turners* for the more common, yet there are particular Makers for each.

The *Cane-chair-makers* not only make this Sort, (now almoſt out of Uſe) but the better Sort of matted, Leather-bottomed, and Wooden Chairs, of all which there is great Variety in Goodneſs, Workmanſhip, and Price; and ſome of the Makers, who are alſo Shop-keepers, are very conſiderable Dealers, employing from 300 to upwards of 500 *l.* in Trade, and require with an Apprentice 10 *l.* The Work is pretty ſmart, the Hours from ſix to nine; and a Journeyman's Wages 12 *s.* a Week.

The white Wooden, Wicker, and ordinary matted Sort, commonly called Kitchen-chairs, and ſold by the *Turners* are made by different Hands, but are all inferior Employs.

Thoſe covered with Stuffs, Silks, *&c.* are made and ſold by the *Upholſterers*.

CHANDLERS.

THEY are of ſeveral Kinds, but all Shop-keepers: The firſt are thoſe who deal altogether in different Sorts of Grain, or *Corn-chandlers*; and the ſecond, who furniſh Ships with all their ſmaller Neceſſaries, or *Ship-chandlers*; both which may ſometimes take Apprentices, though very rarely. And very reputable Buſineſſes they are; and either of them will take from 300 to 500 *l.* to ſet a Man up.

Thoſe who bear the Name of *Chandlers* only deal in a Mixture of Things for Family Conſumption,

tion, and ſome of them keep large Shops; yet in *London* they very ſeldom take Apprentices, but in the Country frequently.

Tallow-chandlers and *Wax-chandlers* ſee in their proper Places.

CHEMIST.

THIS is partly a Science, as well as a very ancient Art, even as old as *Cain*, the firſt Son of *Adam*; and now a great Trade alſo, though it was not ſo formerly.

A Youth that goes to learn this Buſineſs ſhould not only be a good Scholar, but of a grave, ſtudious Diſpoſition, for it is by no means fit for an airy, giddy Spark; and, as the erecting a good Elaboratory is very expenſive, and the Articles they prepare numerous, many of which are coſtly too, a good Fortune to ſet him up will be neceſſary; an Hundred Pounds or two of which will be expended in putting him Apprentice, if he goes to one eminent in his Profeſſion, which is now in greater Vogue than ever among the Practitioners in Phyſic.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.

THIS is but an indifferent, though neceſſary Buſineſs, and many of them, beſides their Sweeping, drive a conſiderable Trade with their Soot, live reputably, and ſave Money.

They take the poorer Sort of Children for Apprentices, without any Money, and find them every thing during their Service, which is commonly for fourteen Years, for they bind them very young; but, to make amends, they may commence Maſters as ſoon as their Time is out; for there is ſcarce a Journeyman of the Buſineſs.

CHINA-MEN.

THIS Buſineſs is altogether Shop-keeping, and ſome of them carry on a very conſiderable Trade, joining *White Flint-glaſs*, fine *Earthen* and *Stone* Wares, as well as *Teas*, with their China Ware.

They

They uſually take with an Apprentice from 20 to 50 *l.* give a Journeyman 20 or 30 *l.* a Year and his Board; and employ a Stock of 500 *l.* and often more.

CHOCOLATE-MAKERS.

MAKING Chocolate is hard Work, and moſtly over a Charcoal Fire, which is apt greatly to affect ſome Conſtitutions, therefore a Lad that goes Apprentice to it ought to have a good one: Indeed they don't require much Money with Boys; and a Journeyman can get four or five Shillings a Day at it, who generally work from ſix to eight.

About 50 *l.* will ſet a Maſter up, who only makes for others who ſpend the Chocolate; but if he deals in it himſelf he ought to have a good deal more Caſh.

CLOCK-

CLOCK-MAKERS, *the* LXIXth.

WITH theſe are alſo included *Watch-makers*, both which require not ſo much Strength as good Eye-ſight, a ſteady Hand, and much Exactneſs; and to theſe Qualities muſt be added ſome Knowledge in Figures and the Mathematics.

There is great Variety in the Degrees of Workmanſhip in each Machine, and a greater Number of different Operations done by particular Hands, which are all ſeparate Employments, moſt of which take Apprentices: But what is more commonly underſtood by *Clock* and *Watch-makers*, are the Finiſhers and Venders, ſome of which are only Chamber-maſters, ſelling their Work as ſoon as compleated, either to their Acquaintance or the Shop-keepers, who are the principal Dealers in all Kinds of Movements relating to Time.

With an Apprentice a Maſter in any of the Branches does not take leſs than 10 *l.* and ſome extraordinary Workmen will have as far as 30 *l.* whoſe Hours in Buſineſs muſt be from ſix to eight.

Journeymen's Wages are what they can earn, which is from 10 to 30 *s.* a Week, according to what Hands they are.

A Chamber-maſter requires little more beſides a good Set of Tools, unleſs he be a Finiſher, for then 50 *l.* more will be neceſſary; but if a Shop-

Shop-keeper he may employ from 1 to 1000 *l.* in Buſineſs.

They were incorporated into a City *Company* in the Year 1632, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. But, having neither Livery nor Hall, their Place and Time of Meeting is uncertain.

CLOTH-WORKERS, *the* XIIth.

OR, as they are more commonly called, *Clothiers*, are thoſe who prepare the Wool, and make thereof the various Sorts of Woollen Cloths, to compleat which there are, as in many others, very different Kinds of Work, but ſeldom performed by one Hand, the greateſt Part of which is laborious.

Theſe Tradeſmen are chiefly in the Country, particularly in the Counties of *Devon*, *Glouceſter*, *Somerſet*, and *York*; there being little or no Woollen Cloth made in Town; but ſeveral of the Finiſhers reſide here, as *Dyers*, *Setters*, *Cloth-workers*, and *Preſſers*, of all which in their Places.

'Tis the principal Branch of the Woollen Manufacture, which is the Staple Trade of the Nation, and therefore deſerves peculiar Regard.

They take with an Apprentice about 5 or 10 *l.* a Journeyman has 10, 12, or 15 *s.* a Week, who works early and late, as Buſineſs calls: And to ſet

ſet up Maſter in a proper Manner will require 500 *l.* though ſome have done with leſs.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1482, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. and confirmed by King *Henry* VIII. in 1528; by Queen *Elizabeth*; and by King *Charles* I. in 1634; and are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being muſt be free. *Livery-fine* 20 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Mincing-lane*, *Tower-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* very frequent, according as their Buſineſs requires.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Sable*, a Chevron Ermine between 2 Habicks in Chief *Argent*, and a Teaſle in Baſe *Or*. Supporters; 2 Griffins *Or*, *pellettee*.

MOTTO. *My Truſt is in* GOD *alone*.

COACH-

COACH-MAKERS, *the* LXXIXth.

TO which are joined the *Coach-harneſs-makers*, though a very different Employ, the one being rather a Species of *Joinery*, and the other of *Cordwainery*; yet, as their Machines and Harneſſes go together, they are generally found by the ſame Perſons.

Coach-making, with the Variety of Carriages for the like Uſe, is an ingenious Buſineſs, the greateſt Part of it not being very laborious, and never more in Uſe than at this Time, our Nobility and Gentry even now taking Pride in driving themſelves.

They expect with an Apprentice 20 *l.* who muſt work from ſix to eight, in which Hours ſome Journeymen will get three or four Shillings, but in common have 15 *s.* a Week, and Perquiſites: And to ſet a Man up at any Rate will take up 500 *l.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1677, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is that which was formerly the *Scriveners*, in *Noble-ſtreet*, and their *Court-day* ſomewhat uncertain.

They have alſo a *Stand*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Chevron between three Coaches *Or*.

MOTTO. *Surgit poſt nubila Phœbus:* The Sun riſes after Clouds.

COAL-CRIMPS.

THEY are ſometimes Factors, ſelling Ship-loads of Coals by Commiſſion; others are a Sort of Merchants, buying up large Quantities, and diſpoſing of them to the leſſer wholeſale Dealers; as, Wharfingers, Lightermen, *&c.*

They take 100 Guineas, and ſometimes more, with an Apprentice, whoſe Buſineſs is chiefly as a Clerk, to one in which Station (for they call them not Journeymen among Merchants) they give 50 *l.* a Year and upwards.

A Perſon who makes any tolerable Figure in this Way deals for many Thouſands a Year, and generally has a good Foundation of his own.

There are two Sets of People immediately dependant on this Trade; the Coal-meters, the Principal of whom buy their Places of the City at a large Premium, each bringing in a conſiderable Yearly Income; and theſe have their Deputies, which are pretty Places too.

The

The other are the Coal-heavers, whoſe Work is exceedingly ſlaviſh, (but they are well paid for it) and therefore it is fit for ſtrong, grown Men only.

COFFEE-MEN.

THIS is a Species of *Victualing*, and therefore fit for ready, nimble Lads who do not like to be confined to any certain handy-craft Work; of which Diſpoſition a great many are.

I apprehend they do not take Apprentices ſo frequently now as they formerly did, though I think it a much better Method to bind a Youth, for a proper Time, to a Perſon of Reputation, than to turn them out as Waiters only, which gives them a Liberty of ſhifting about, oftentimes to their Ruin:

With one to be bound they will take 10 *l.* or leſs; and ſometimes, if the Boy be clean-looking and well-behaved, without any Money; and, if he is really ſuch during his Service, he will ſtand a good Chance to have Vails enough to find himſelf in Cloaths.

Their Hours are unſettled, being obliged to attend Company as it may happen.

As to Journeymen, or rather Waiters, they ſometimes have Wages, ſometimes none, and often make very well of their Places, by what is given them, without any.

To

To ſet up one will require 100 *l.* but many make ſhift with a good deal leſs, and by courteous Carriage do well too.

COFFIN-MAKERS.

THOUGH this Buſineſs is a Part of *Joinery* or *Box-making*, (and therefore the Hints given in thoſe may be a Guide in this) yet ſome there are who make this Branch their chief Employ, adding to it *Undertaking*, or furniſhing *Funerals* with all Neceſſaries.

COLLAR-MAKERS.

ARE thoſe who make and furniſh all Sorts of Draught-horſes Gear; a very uſeful Trade both in Town and Country, and not over ſlaviſh Work; and one thing is remarkable, that a good Part of the Furniture is made of the Hides of the ſame Kind of Beaſt, to flea off which is one Part of their Buſineſs: There is alſo an Exception, for the Workmen in this Way ſeldom, or never, make Coach-horſe Harneſſes, but mend them ſometimes on a Pinch they perhaps may do; though,

though, one would think, they were more naturally a Branch of their Buſineſs, than a *Coach-maker*'s.

They take with an Apprentice uſually 10 *l.* pay a Journeyman from 12 to 16 *l.* a Year, and his Board, who work from ſix to eight, or from ſeven to nine; and 200 *l.* will ſet one up well, but 100 *l.* may make ſhift to furniſh a Shop; for many of their Materials are the Produce of other Trades.

COLOUR-MEN.

THE preparing and ſelling of all Sorts of Colours, Paints, Oils, and Varniſhes, for the Uſe of Painters, Japanners, *&c.* is their Buſineſs, for which Purpoſe ſome keep large Shops and Warehouſes, though they are not numerous; and it is a Branch of Trade in which there is much Profit, though ſomewhat hazardous to Health, eſpecially if a Lad is not particularly careful to keep himſelf as clean as poſſible; nay, indeed, every one concerned in any Part of it ought to be ſo, which would prevent a great many Inconveniences: However, it is by no means fit for weakly Conſtitutions.

They take with an Apprentice from 10 to 30 *l.* give a Journeyman 10 or 20 *l.* a Year and his Board. And one who intends to ſet up any way hand-

handſomely ought to have 500 *l.* but there have been ſome who have made ſhift with 200 *l.*

COMB-MAKERS, *the* LXIIId.

THESE are Shop-keepers as well as Mechanics, whoſe Work is eaſy, and therefore fit for ſlender Lads, and there are not many of the Buſineſs; moſt of whom live pretty well, though but few lay by Riches.

They take an Apprentice with about 5 or 10 *l.* whoſe Time of working muſt be from ſix to eight; and, when for himſelf, he may earn from 10 to 15 *s.* a Week, and with 100 *l.* he may commence Maſter.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1636, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

CONFECTIONERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING this ſeems to be almoſt an unneceſſary Buſineſs, yet, as they now ſtand, they are conſiderable Shopkeepers and Traders, and there are more of them than any body can preſently conceive. The working Part is really ſlaviſh, being moſtly performed in cloſe Places, and much of it over Charcoal Fires, and by Ovens, and therefore a Lad ſhould be of a good Conſtitution who is put to it, with whom his Parents or Friends muſt give from 20 to 40 *l.* and a Journeyman who works can earn from 15 to 25 *s.* a Week, whoſe Hours are from ſix to eight; but a Shop-man has 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board.

About 300 *l.* will ſet up one who follows *Confectionary* only, but many of them deal alſo largely in Coffee, Teas, Chocolate, and baked Sugars, which requires more Money in Proportion.

COOKS,

COOKS, *the* XXXVth.

ON a firſt Thought a Stranger to this City would imagine this likewiſe to be another needleſs Trade; but it is far otherwiſe, being an extenſive Buſineſs of long ſtanding; and now, beſides a vaſt Number of petty roaſting and boiling Cooks, there are almoſt every where, throughout the City and Suburbs, good *Ordinaries* and *Paſtry-ſhops*, the Keepers of all which are generally profeſſed *Cooks*; nay, there is ſcarce an eminent Tavern but has a true-bred Man-cook; each City Company, Inn of Court, and almoſt every grand Family, have their Maſter Cook: In ſhort, there is no Entertainment of any Conſequence but they have a Hand in it; and many of them have made handſome Fortunes by their Buſineſs. The Work to be ſure is very ſpending while it laſts, and therefore requires a good Conſtitution, and Care to be taken of it.

They take with an Apprentice 10 or 20 *l.* who muſt work and give Attendance when wanted, without much regard to Hours, not but they have leiſure Intervals ſufficient to eaſe themſelves.

A profeſſed Cook in a Family, Tavern, or Ordinary, if a Servant, has 20 *l.* a Year and his Board, and many a great deal more: And a Journeyman in the Trade has more or leſs, according to the Buſineſs of his Maſter.

100 *l.* will furniſh a pretty good Maſter-cook, either in the Paſtry or otherwiſe, but many of them employ much more, eſpecially if they run largely into the Veniſon and Brawn Articles.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1480, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. *Livery-fine* 10 *l.* but each Member is to be preſented to the *Lord-Mayor*, before he is admitted a *Freeman*.

Their *Hall* is over againſt *Little Britain* in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* uncertain.

ARMS. *Argent*, a Chevron ingrailed *Sable* between 3 Columbines.

MOTTO. *Vulnerati, non victi:* Wounded, not overcome.

COOPERS, *the* XXXVIth.

THE Cooperage is a neceſſary, extenſive Buſineſs in all its Branches, which are,

Thoſe who make Caſks, not tight, chiefly for dry Goods, Package, and Soap.

Others that make all Sorts of tight Caſks, for holding Liquids.

Both theſe are ſmart Work, but the latter by much the nicer Part; and they take with an Apprentice generally the like Sum of 10 to 20 *l.*

whoſe working Hours are from ſix to eight, in which Time ſome good Hands will earn 3*s.* or 3*s.* 6*d.* but the common Wages are 15*s.* a Week.

And to ſet up a Maſter in the *Dry* Way will require from 200 to 500*l.* except they keep to *Soap-caſks* only, as ſome do, which is eaſier Work, and does not require ſo much Money. One who keeps to the making of Buts, Hogſheads, *&c.* for *Brewers*, *Vinegar-merchants*, Shipping, *&c.* requires a good Stock of the beſt Staves, and of courſe more Money to carry on their Buſineſs: But there are thoſe alſo who work moſtly on the leſſer Sort of tight Caſks, which is much lighter Work, and takes leſs Money.

Laſtly, The *Wine-coopers*, whoſe Province is not only to look after the Caſks, but the Liquor itſelf, in which many of them are alſo great Dealers. Theſe will not take an Apprentice with leſs than 20*l.* and, if Importers, perhaps, not leſs than 50 or 60*l.* had need have 1000 or 2000*l.* Stock: And a Journeyman in this Part has ſeldom more than the others, unleſs they are extraordinary Cellar-men, who have ſometimes 40, 50, 60*l.* a Year and their Board.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1501, in the Reign of *Henry* VII. and, by an Act in the 20th Year of *Henry* VIII. they were authorized to gauge all Beer, Ale, and Soap-veſſels for a Farthing each: *Livery-fine* 15*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, and their Court-day on the *firſt Tueſday* in the Month.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS.

ARMS. Girony of 8 *Sable* and *Gules*, on a Chevron between 3 Annulets *Or*, a Croze between 2 Axes *ſable*, on a Chief *Vert* 3 Lillies *Argent*.

MOTTO. *Love as Brethren.*

COPPER-SMITHS.

THIS Trade is quite diſtinct from any other Branch of *Smithery*, of which there are not many, but moſt of them carry on large Concerns, and their chief Buſineſs is to make the Boilers and Stills for the Brewery, Diſtillery, *&c.*

It is heavy Work, and therefore requires ſtrong Lads; but in other reſpects are pretty much on a footing with the *Braſiers*, with whom they alſo join in *Company*.

CORDWAINERS, *the* XXVIIth,

OR, as now moſt commonly called, *Shoemakers*; but, as that is their Title as a Company, I thought it moſt proper to bring them in here.

The Uſe and Popularity of this Buſineſs is ſo well known, that the leſs need be ſaid thereof; but it is remarkable, that the Art was never at ſuch a Degree of Perfection as it is at this Time, and the Women's Shoes and Clogs in particular are got to an exceeding Pitch of Nicety, Variety, and Richneſs: Boot-making is alſo vaſtly improved.

They take with an Apprentice from 5 to 10*l.* whoſe working Hours are from ſix to eight, or ſeven to nine; and a Journeyman can earn from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3 or 4*s.* a Day, whoſe Work cannot be called very hard, but the Women's is lighter and eſteemed more ingenious than the Men's.

A little Matter will ſet up a Maſter that works privately, and 100*l.* will go a good Way in furniſhing a Shop; tho' ſome may uſe 300*l.*

The Buſineſs of *Shoe-mending*, tho' too often ridiculed by the Vulgar, is very profitable, and employs a great many Hands, and ſome of them do their Work ſo cleverly, as hardly to be diſcovered from new.

They were a *Brotherhood* before the Year 1350, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. were firſt incorporated into a *Company*, by the Title of *Cordwainers* and *Coblers*, by *Henry* IV. in 1410; but by a later Charter only as *Cordwainers*. *Livery-fine* 10*l.*

However, it may not be amiſs juſt to obſerve, that the Word *Cobler* had not originally that deſpicable Meaning that moſt now underſtand it in, but ſignified a *Coupler*, or one who made or ſold Things by *Pairs*; juſt as *Cordwainer* ſeems to import, a Worker or Dealer in *Leather*, from *Cordwana*, a dry Hide.

Their

Their *Hall* is in *Diſtaff-lane*, *Old 'Change*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Wedneſday* of the Month.

They have alſo a *Stand*, the Corner of *King-ſtreet*, in *Cheapſide*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Chevron *Or*, between 3 Goats Heads eraſed *Argent*, attired of the 2d.

CURRIERS, *the* XXIXth,

ARE thoſe who prepare, after the *Tanners*, the Leather chiefly uſed for the upper Parts of Shoes and Boots, Saddles, *&c.* a pretty hard, dirty Buſineſs, though not numerous, but profitable.

They take with an Apprentice 10 or 15 *l.* and pay a Journeyman 15 *s.* a Week, who work from ſix to eight. To ſet up a Maſter will take from 200 to 500 *l.* and ſome of them are alſo *Leather-cutters*.

They were a *Brotherhood* in the Year 1367, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and were not incorporated into a *Company* till 1605, by *James* I. *Livery-fine* 9 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Their *Hall* is over-againſt *London-wall*, near *Cripplegate*; and their *Court-day* on the *Saturday* next after Quarter-day.

ARMS. *Sable*, a Croſs ingrailed *Or*, between 4 Pair of Shaves in Saltier *Argent*.

MOTTO. *Spes noſtra Deus:* God is our Hope.

CUTLERS, *the* XVIIIth.

THEIR Buſineſs is making, forging, tempering, (in which Part ſome have been remarkably famous) and mounting all Sorts of Knives, Razors, Sheers, Sciſſars, Surgeons Inſtruments, and Sword-Blades; but making the Hilts is a different Trade; and formerly *Cutlery* was divided into *Blade-ſmiths*, *Haft-makers*, and *Sheath-makers*.

It is an ingenious Branch of the *Smithery*, and not hard Work; many Cutlers alſo keep handſome Shops, and deal in divers other Things, as Buckles, Buttons, Canes, *&c.* though not very numerous.

They take with an Apprentice 10 or 15*l.* who muſt work from ſix to nine: Of Journeymen there are but few, and about 50 *l.* will make a Maſter of him; but many Shop-keepers employ a great deal more.

They were incorporated into one joint Com*pany* in the Year 1417, in the Reign of King *Henry* V. *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their

Their *Hall* is in *Cloak-lane*, on *Dowgate-hill*, *Thames-ſtreet*; but their *Court-day* uncertain.

ARMS. *Gules*, ſix Daggers in three Saltier Croſſes *Argent*, handled and hilted *Or*, pointing toward the Chief.

MOTTO. *Pour parvenir à bonne Foy:* To arrive at good Faith.

DISTILLERS, *the* LXXIVth.

THE *Diſtillery* has gained ground prodigiouſly within half a Century, and now is divided into two Branches, *Malt-diſtilling*, which vies with the *Brewery* for Return of Money and Profit, for moſt of them are very large Concerns indeed; adding to the *Diſtilling Malt-Spirits*, chiefly for the Uſe of *Rectifiers*, that of fatting Hogs, an advantageous Article, which together are not to be undertaken without ſome thouſand Pounds in Caſh; Apprentices to which give large Sums, and, when out of their Time, riſe by Degrees in Partnerſhip, or become Overſeers and Clerks, as in the *Brewery*; therefore they alſo ought to be good Accountants and Gaugers.

The Buſineſs of the *Rectifier* is to reduce thoſe Spirits, *&c.* into all Sorts of Cordials for drink-

ing, (a very extenſive one too) which are retailed in ſmaller Shops almoſt without Number.

And theſe latter are the proper ancient *Diſtillers*, (the others being but of late Date) who take Apprentices with 20 or 30 *l.* each, and allow a Journeyman 20 or 30 *l.* a Year and his Board; and to ſet one up will take 500 *l.* at leaſt.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. *Livery-fine* 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

They have no *Hall*; therefore their Place and Time of Meeting are uncertain.

Yet they have a *Stand*, in *Ludgate-ſtreet*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Feſs *wavy-Argent* between a Sun drawing up a Cloud diſtilling Drops of Rain proper, and a Diſtillatory double armed *Or*, with two Worms and bolt Receivers *Argent*.

MOTTO. *Drop as Rain, diſtil as Dew.*

DRAPERS, *the* IIId,

ARE of two Kinds, one in the *Linen* Manufactory, and the other in the *Woollen*, both in large Branches of Trade, and Shop-keepers, who require great Stocks, eſpecially if in the Wholeſale Way.

Way. They neither of them hardly ever take an Apprentice under 30 *l.* and ſo on to 100 *l.* but then he for the moſt part lives genteelly the major Part of his Time, and, if he has minded his Buſineſs ſo as to qualify himſelf for a head Shop or Warehouſe-man, he may have from 25 to 50 *l.* a Year and his Board.

Not leſs than 1000 *l.* will make any tolerable Figure in either Kind of Shop.

The *Drapers* were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1439, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. (and are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being muſt be free.) *Livery-fine* 25 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Throckmorton-ſtreet*, behind the *Royal Exchange*; and their *Court-day* once in 3, 4, or 5 Weeks, as Buſineſs requires, and commonly on a *Wedneſday*.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, 3 Clouds radiated proper, each adorned with a triple Crown *Or*.

MOTTO. *Unto* GOD *only be Honour and Glory.*

DRUGGISTS.

THESE are great Traders and Shop-keepers, dealing in a vaſt Number of Articles, both foreign and domeſtic, for the Uſe of *Apothecaries*, *Chemiſts*, *Dyers*, *Colourmen*, *&c.* to which ſome add thoſe of Coffee, Teas, and Chocolate.

They expect with an Apprentice from 50 to 100 *l.* pay a Journeyman from 20 to 30 *l.* a Year, beſides his Board: And not leſs than 500, or rather 1000 *l.* will ſet one up in this Buſineſs.

DYERS, *the* XIIIth.

THERE are many Branches of the *dying* Buſineſs, and all diſtinct from each other, the Names of moſt of which are, *Cloth-Black-Blue-Crape-Crimſon-Grain-Hat-Linen-Linſey-Piece-Scarlet-Silk-Skain-Stocking-Stuff-Thread-Wool-Woollen-Woolſted-Dyers*, &c.

It is generally ſlappy, hard Work, (though a very antient extenſive Art, and of each Sort divers) requiring ſtout, healthy Lads, with one of whom muſt be given as an Apprentice generally 10 *l.*

10 *l.* though ſome particular Artiſts and Men in great Buſineſs, in ſome of the Branches, take as far as 100 *l.* but theſe Lads do no ſlaviſh Work. They pay moſt of their Journeymen, who are chiefly Labourers, and know nothing of the Myſtery of the Trade, 10 or 12*s.* a Week a Piece, who work early and late as it happens, and are often obliged to attend in the Night; but ſome of their top Foremen have from 40 to 100 *l.* a Year.

To ſet up one of the leſſer Sort will require 500 *l.* but one in a larger Way 2000 *l.* and upwards. All of them are very profitable, and ſome have got great Eſtates.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1472, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. with the Privilege of keeping Swans on the River *Thames*, to look after which, when they go in their Barge, they call *Swan-hopping*; and then they generally have a Feaſt. *Livery fine* 15 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Little Elbow-lane*, on *Dowgate-hill*, *Thames-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Wedneſday* of the Month.

ARMS. *Sable*, a Chevron ingrailed between 3 Madder-bags *Argent*, banded and corded *Or*.

MOTTO. *Da Gloriam* DEO: Give GOD the Glory.

ENAMELLERS.

ENAMELLING is a curious Art, and not much Labour, being that of laying or painting Colours, plain and in Figures, on Metals.

The Maſters in this Way are not many; but they will take with an Apprentice 10*l.* yet, if the Lad has not ſome Genius as well as Inſtruction, he will not do ſo well at it, as indeed is the Caſe in ſeveral other Arts. Their Hours in Buſineſs are from ſix to eight; in which Time a good Hand will get 3 or 4 *s.* and a Perſon may ſet up for himſelf with a little Money.

ENGINE-MAKERS.

THIS Trade is aſſiſted by ſeveral others, as thoſe of the *Smithery*, *Carpentry*, &c. but the main Point is the Invention and Improvement of them, for the ſeveral Uſes they are deſigned. As, for Inſtance, the Struggle that has ſubſiſted many Years between our two eminent *Fire-Engine-makers*; therefore a Lad, before he goes to this Buſineſs, ought to underſtand Arithmetic well,

well, and have an Inſight of the Mathematics and mechanic Powers; for then he may not only learn how to work, but will the more eaſily come at the Reaſon why.

Theſe Maſters take with an Apprentice from 10 to 20 *l.* who muſt work from five or ſix to eight: A Journeyman's Wages are from 8 to 20 *s.* a Week, who ought to have 500 *l.* when he untakes to be Maſter.

ENGRAVERS.

THIS Art is partly to be learnt mechanically, and partly acquired by other Means; for all the Inſtructions that can be given will never make a fine Engraver without ſomewhat of a Genius, ſtrong Inclinations, ſome Study, and almoſt indefatigable Application in Practice. It is an eaſy, genteel Employ, but requires good Eyeſight, and, if a Youth is taught Drawing before he goes to it, it will be a great Help to him.

In *Copper-plate* Engraving are divers Manners, (and various Degrees of Maſters) as, for Writing, Figures, Maps, *&c.*

The engraving *Guns*, *Seals* or *Stamps*, and on *Wood* or *ſoft Metal*, generally called *Wood* or *Metal cutting*, are alſo different Employs.

Moſt of the Maſters, in every Branch, take Apprentices, ſome uſually with about 10 *l.* but ſome curious Workmen require more, and ſome will not take

take Apprentices: Their uſual Hours of working are from ſix to eight; and a Journeyman is moſtly paid by the Piece, and makes good Earnings; though there are but few who may properly be ſo termed, for they are all Maſters in their Way, a Guinea's Worth of Tools, and about as much laid out in Copper, ſetting one up, whoſe Employers are either *Gentlemen*, *Printers*, *Book-ſellers*, *Print-ſellers*, they not often doing any thing on their own Riſque.

FACTORS.

THESE are almoſt as numerous as there are Commodities to deal in, any one being properly a *Factor*, who *buys* or *ſells* any Sort of Goods by the Order of another, and not for himſelf; but thoſe more commonly diſtinguiſhed are for *Butter* and *Cheeſe*, *Bays*, *Woollen-cloth*, (or *Blackwell-hall*) *Corn*, for foreign Trade a great Number, (who are often alſo called *Merchants*, and bear the Title of the Places from whence their Commiſſions chiefly come) *Hops*, *Linens*, (either *Iriſh* or *Scotch*) *Malt*, *Meal*, *Norwich-ſtuffs*, *Leaden-hall*, for *Hides* and *Leather*, who are commonly *Tanners*.

Some of theſe take Apprentices, ſome not; thoſe that do, expect from 70 to 100 Guineas and upwards, they having but little harder Work to do than *Book-keeping*, collecting in Money, *&c.* and live genteelly; and therefore fit chiefly for Lads

Lads of Fortune; for a Factor without a Bottom of his own is not very eligible. But thoſe who have no Fortunes generally commence Clerks, and have from 20 to 50 *l.* a Year, and their Board.

FAN-MAKERS, *the* LXXXIVth.

FAN-MAKING muſt be an eaſy Employ, and fit for ſlight Youths; the Maſters are not very numerous, and ſome are Shop-keepers; they take with an Apprentice 10 *l.* who muſt work from ſix to eight; and, when a Journeyman, he may earn in thoſe Hours 3 or 4 *s.* But, if he ſhould have a mind to be a Maſter, about 20 *l.* will do for him, and to open Shop about 100.

As inſignificant as this Buſineſs ſeems to be, they got themſelves incorporared in the Year 1709, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, with a Juriſdiction 20 Miles round *London*: But they have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

FARRIERS, *the* LVth.

THIS Buſineſs is a Branch of the *Smithery*, (and, in the Country, moſt of them do all common *Black-ſmiths* Work, beſides ſhoeing Horſes)

Horſes) with the Addition of *Horſe-doctoring*, in which Part many are eminent Proficients, and get a great deal of Money by their Practice; and it is ſo neceſſary a Trade, that there is ſcarce a Town of any conſequence without one.

Lads put out to this Employ ought to be encouraged to read and ſtudy the Authors who have wrote on the Subject of curing the Diſeaſes attending Horſes, which are many, that he may not, as I may ſay, be entirely a Slave to the Anvil, which is hard Work.

With an Apprentice is uſually given 5 *l.* who work from five to eight: A Journeyman's Wages are 9 *s.* a Week and Small-beer; and about 50 *l.* will furniſh a Shop.

They have been a very antient *Brotherhood*, but were not incorporated into a *Company* till the Year 1673, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. *Livery-fine* 5 *l.* But they have no *Hall*.

ARMS. *Argent*, three Horſe-ſhoes.

FELL-MONGERS

ARE thoſe who buy up the Skins of Sheep and Lambs, off of which they diſcharge the Wool, and then ſell both to ſeparate Dealers. They are almoſt every where up and down the Country, and their Trade is a uſeful Buſineſs, but

but much expoſed to Wet and Cold, therefore not fit for weakly Lads.

They take with Apprentices from 5 to 20 *l.* whoſe Work is chiefly as long as Day-light laſts: But a Journeyman is paid no more than 10 or 12 *s.* a Week; and 500 *l.* to prepare *Pits*, *&c.* and 500 *l.* more to go to Market with will make a ſmart Maſter of him; though ſome employ thouſands.

FELT-MAKERS, *the* LXIVth,

COMMONLY called *Hatters*, are thoſe who only work the *Wool*, *Hair*, or *Furr*, into a proper Subſtance and Proportion for a Hat, called a Felt, which is ſent to the *Dyer*, and then completed by the *Finiſher*, who is properly the *Hatter*.

Felt-making is a very ſlaviſh Work, being continually obliged to be ſtooping over the Steam of a reeking Kettle, but they make great Earnings; nor is the other much behind it in the one or the other, and therefore require ſtout Lads; with one of whom, as an Apprentice, they generally have 10 *l.* who muſt work from nine to twelve at Night; but if they have ſerved the Time of a *Singeing-boy*, which is uſually three Years, they often bind them without requiring Money.

About 100 *l.* will ſet up a Maſter in either Branch; but there are ſome who employ a Number

ber of Hands in both Parts under them, and are large Dealers and Exporters, whoſe Buſineſs requires at leaſt 500 or 1000 *l.* for Stock and Credit.

They were incorporated, as *Felt-makers*, into a *Company* in the Year 1604, in the Reign of King *James* I. *Livery-fine* 5 *l.* But they have no *Hall.*

ARMS. *Argent*, a Dexter Hand of the firſt, and Hat proper.

FINE-DRAWERS

ARE Women as well as Men, being a Work performed with the Needle chiefly on Woollen-Cloth, but it requires exceeding good Eyes; of which Buſineſs there are not many, but they take Apprentices, and expect 5 *l.* with one; they work from ſix to eight, in which Time a good Hand will get 2 *s.* 6 *d.* or 3 *s.* and to ſet up a very few Materials only are needful.

FISH-

FISH-HOOK, AND FISHING-TACKLE-MAKERS.

THOUGH there are ſome few Artiſts famous for making *Fiſh-hooks* only, yet ſelling them and the Tackle make up but one Shop-keeper, who generally makes the Tackling, if not both. There are but few of them in all, and they require with an Apprentice from 5 to 10 *l.* Work holds from ſix to eight, but not too hard, yet ingenious; and the Articles they deal in are more than one can preſently conceive: A Journeyman can get at either *Hook-making* or *Tackle-making*, 15 *s.* a Week; and 20 *l.* will equip one for a Maſter who does not keep Shop; for one of that Sort can employ 100 *l.*

FISHERMEN, *the* LXXXVIIth.

THE *Fiſhery* is to be ſure of very great Conſequence to this Nation in ſeveral reſpects, and I wiſh it were more encouraged: But, being much

much expoſed to the Weather, Night as well as Day, they are glad, for the moſt part, to take Apprentices without Money. They are, notwithſtanding, numerous all round the Coaſts; and for the moſt part Maſters and Boys are in the Employ of *Thames-fiſhing*, and but few Journeymen; for a Boat and a Set of Nets, which come to about 50 or 60 *l.* will ſet one up; or, for want of theſe, they either hire or go in Partnerſhip with one that has them: In which Caſe the Cuſtom is, for the Maſter of the Boat to have one Third of the Profit for himſelf, and another for his Boat, and the other third goes to his Partner. Or they take to the Sea Service, for which they are generally as well qualified as moſt.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1687, in the Reign of King *James* II. But have neither *Livery*, *Arms*, nor *Hall*; nay, do not meet at all as a *Company* at preſent.

FISH-MONGERS, *the* IVth.

THEY are in every Branch of the Trade, as in *Salt-fiſh*, *Stock-fiſh*, and *Freſh-fiſh*, for the moſt very large Dealers; the laſt are the ſmaller of the three, but the moſt in Number: However, they are all both neceſſary and profitable, and of the firſt two chiefly in a wholeſale Way.

None

None of them will hardly ever take an Apprentice under 20*l.* but the wholeſale Dealers have much more. The *Freſh-fiſhmongers* are early Riſers to attend the Market to buy in Goods, expoſed much to a cold wet Shop all Day, and keep open later than moſt at Night; therefore a Lad had not need be of a tender Conſtitution that goes to this Part. A Shopman in either of them uſually has 20*l.* a Year and his Board: And 50*l.* will enable a ſmall Dealer in the freſh Way to open an handſome Shop; but a large Dealer in this and in the Salt and Stock-fiſh Trades will very well employ from 100 to 1000*l.*

The *Salt-fiſhmongers* were originally one Company, incorporated in the Year 1433, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. The *Stock-fiſh-mongers* another, incorporated 1509, by *Henry* VII. and were both ſo numerous as at one time to have *three Halls* for each Company; but were at laſt made one, in 1536, by *Henry* VIII. and now are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord Mayor* for the Time being muſt be free. *Livery-fine* 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Their *Hall* is in *Thames-ſtreet*, near the *Bridge*; and their *Court-day* is called juſt according as their Buſineſs requires.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, 3 Dolphins naiant in pale between 2 Pair of Lucies Saltier-ways proper, crowned *Or*, on a Chief *Gules*, 6 Keys in 3 Saltiers as the Crowns.

MOTTO. *All Worſhip be to* GOD *only.*

FLAT-

FLATTERS.

FLATTING is, as I apprehend, chiefly performed by Mills; but they are joined with the *Gold and Silver Wire-drawers*, which ſee.

FLAX-DRESSERS.

THESE are quite a neceſſary Set of Workmen in the Linen-trade, who prepare the Flax, *&c.* for the Spinners, of either of which thoſe are but few in or about *London*. However, they will take an Apprentice without Money, whoſe Work continues from ſix to eight, but it is not hard; in which Time a ready Hand will earn 15*s.* a Week. About 30 *l.* will ſet up a Maſter, who moſtly get a good Livelihood, but ſcarce any one ever lays by much Riches.

FLETCHERS, *the* XXXIXth.

ARROW-MAKERS were formerly ſo called, from their feathering them to facilitate their Flying, a Trade much in Uſe and Eſteem, when Arrows were one of the chief Inſtruments in War, but now reduced into a very narrow Compaſs, there being but few in all the City and Suburbs; and the Term *Fletcher* little more known than for the Title of it.

The *Company*, held by Preſcription only. *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *St. Mary Axe*, *Leaden-hall-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* uncertain.

ARMS. *Argent*, a Chevron between three Arrows.

FOUNDERS, *the* XXXIIId.

THERE are ſeveral Branches in the *Foundery* Trade; as, in *Braſs*, *Iron*; of all *Braſs* Houſhold Furniture, *Cocks*, *Hand-Bells*, *&c.* *Church-bells* and *Cannons*.

Thoſe

Thoſe who caſt the ſmaller Articles are the moſt common and the lighter Work; thoſe who caſt the greater but few in Number, their Work heavier, and their Undertakings large.

They all take Apprentices, and require with one 10 or 15 *l.* Their Hours of working are from ſix to eight; a Journeyman's Wages 18 *s.* a Week; and *l.* 50 will ſet up a Maſter in either of the ſmaller Branches; but the other require a great deal more.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1614, in the Reign of King *James* I. *Livery-fine* 8 *l.* 7 *s.* 6*d.*

All Braſs-weights are to be marked by them; and they have a Power to inſpect not only Weights, but all Braſs and Copper Wares in and three Miles round the City.

Their *Hall* is in *Lothbury*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Monday* in the Month.

They have alſo a *Stand*, in *Cheap-ſide*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, an Ewer between two Pillars, *Or*.

MOTTO. GOD *the only Founder*.

Here may not improperly come in another Branch of *Foundery*, that of caſting *Book-printers Metal Types*, or *Printing Letters*, of which Buſineſs there are but two Maſters in Town, or in *England*, the principal of whom (W. CASLON) has ſo much improved the Art of *Letter-founding* among us within theſe twenty Years, as to almoſt ſhut

out

out the Uſe of *Dutch* Types, which before were in the greateſt Eſteem.

They take with an Apprentice 10, 15, or 20*l.* who muſt work from ſix to eight, in which Time moſt of their Journeymen can earn three or four Shillings. The Work is not hard, but attended with ſome Inconvenience as to Health, by reaſon of their ſtanding all Day over the hot Metal, being a Mixture of *Pewter*, *Antimony*, *&c.* but this, with Care and Cleanlineſs, may be much helped.

As to the commencing Maſter, it is not a very eaſy Taſk, for it will take a good Genius ſeveral Years, beſides an Apprenticeſhip, even to prepare for a Beginning in a little Way, which muſt be accompanied with a good deal of Pains and Expence.

Theſe are not joined with the *Founders*, but the *Stationers* Company, with whom they bind and make free.

FRAME-MAKERS.

THOUGH *Frame-making* is certainly a Part of *Joinery*, yet making thoſe for Pictures and Looking-glaſſes, Tables and Slabs, eſpecially the moſt curious Sorts of them, in which uſually there is a good deal of *Carving*, is a particular Trade; the Maſters are not many in Number, but moſt of them take Apprentices, and require from 5 to 10*l.* whoſe work will not be hard, but his Hours muſt be from ſix to eight:

At this Handicraft a Workman can get from 10 to 20 *s.* a Week; and about 50 *l.* will ſupply one as a Maſter in common.

FRAME-WORK-KNITTERS, *the* LXVth,

OR *Stocking-weavers*, whoſe Manufacture is chiefly for the finer Sort of Goods, which are now very much wore, and the Venders of them to the Conſumers are generally the *Hoſiers*, but few of the Makers having their own Goods finiſhed for Sale in the Retail Way.

They take an Apprentice often with 5 *l.* who muſt hold his Work from ſix to nine, which is clean, neat and eaſy; when out of his Time he may earn from 10 to 20 *s.* a Week, according to what an Hand he is; and, if he can purchaſe three or four Frames, which coſt about 8 or 10 *l.* a picce, and have 40 or 50 *l.* to ſpare, he may turn out for a Maſter; for they often have the Materials, as, Woolſted, Thread, Cotton, or Silk, ſent them in to work up for the Shop-keepers.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1663, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. *Livery-fine* 10 *l.* and their Charter includes not only the City, but all *England* and *Wales*.

Their *Hall* is in *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, without *Cripple-gate*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Tueſday* in the Month.

ARMS.

ARMS. On a Chevron between two Combs, and as many Lends of Needles in chief, and an Iron Jack and Lend Sinker in Baſe, a main Spring between two ſmall Springs.

MOTTO. *Speed, Strength, and Truth united.*

FRUITERERS, *the* LXVth.

THESE are great Buyers up of *Fruit*, but particularly Apples, by Wholeſale, which they retail out again, or convert them into Cyder, in which they are alſo great Dealers, but not very numerous.

Though they have no mechanical Work, yet their Buſineſs requires Strength, for they fetch and carry many heavy Loads, and chiefly upon their Heads; notwithſtanding, it is a profitable Trade, for they require with an Apprentice 10*l.* who muſt attend Buſineſs from four to eight: A Journeyman has commonly 12*s.* a Week; who ought to have 500*l.* to ſet him up in a good Way; but leſs may ſerve to begin with.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1605, in the Reign of King *James* I. *Livery-fine* 5*l.*

They have now no *Hall*, but meet at that belonging to the Company of *Pariſh-clerks*, in *Wood-ſtreet*, when Buſineſs requires.

ARMS. *Azure*, the Tree of Paradiſe between *Adam* and *Eve*; all proper.

FULLERS.

THESE are dependant on the Clothing Trade, or Woollen Manufactory in all its Branches; their Buſineſs is to cleanſe or ſcour, and mill or thicken Cloths, *&c.* therefore chiefly to be met with in thoſe Counties where that Manufacture prevails. It is for the moſt part ſlappy, hard Work, therefore robuſt Lads only are fit for it.

They are better known, in and about the City, by the Name of *Scourers*, or *Cloth-ſcourers*, (for as to *Silks*, and many kinds of *Stuffs*, they are cleaned by the *Silk* or *Piece-dyers*) whoſe chief Buſineſs is cleaning of Men's Clothes, and ſometimes Furniture; and this is tight Work alſo.

They take with an Apprentice uſually 5 *l.* their working Hours are from ſix to eight; a Journeyman's Wages is 10 or 12 *s.* a Week; and 40 or 50 *l.* will ſet up a common *Scourer* in Town; but a *Fuller* in the Country will uſe 100 or 200 *l.*

GAR-

GARDENERS, *the* LXXth.

THE firſt, moſt common, and uſeful Part of theſe are ſuch as occupy large Pieces of Land for the cultivating all Neceſſaries for the Uſe of the Kitchen, *&c.* which is become as regular a Trade as any going, moſt of them keeping the Markets every Day with Plants, Roots, Herbs, and Fruits, as they come in Seaſon, to bring forward which they even vie with each other.

The next are the *Nurſery-men*, who make it their Buſineſs to produce all Sorts of Fruit-trees, Ever-greens, Shrubs, Flowers, *&c.* for Ornaments, the Delight of the Eye, the Taſte, and Smell; and there are ſome few who purſue only one Part of this Branch, who are called *Floriſts*, and to a great Perfection they have brought it. Theſe *Nurſery-men* are alſo Deſigners, Draughtſmen, and Surveyors, who draw Plans, lay out Ground, direct the Plantation, and furniſh every thing neceſſary for either Uſe or Beauty, according to the Humour or Taſte of the Proprietor.

There are ſome alſo who make the Production of Herbs, Plants, *&c.* for the Uſe of Phyſic a great Part of their Buſineſs.

The firſt mentioned Part is to be ſure very hard Work, being out in all Weathers, and up early and late, and the Journeymen ſeldom have more than 10*s.* a Week; yet ſome of the Maſ-

ters

ters do take Apprentices, but have no great matter with them, ſometimes perhaps 5 *l.* and all of them employ labouring Men and Women too in their Grounds; to ſtock which properly a Perſon ought to have from 100 to 500 *l.* according to the Quantity of Ground he rents, in order to carry on Buſineſs well.

The Nurſery Part is more curious, leſs in Number, leſs Labour, and not ſo uncertain in their Hours; tho' it requires more Money, by reaſon their Stock is longer in raiſing, more coſtly, and not ſo often ſhifted; yet, in the long Run, they generally make a better Hand of it; for ſeveral of theſe will not take an Apprentice, and thoſe that do expect with one at leaſt 10 *l.* and a Lad that goes to this Part ought to know ſomewhat of Figures and Lines. A regular bred Journeyman in this Part has uſually 2 *s.* or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Day.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1616, in the Reign of King *James* I. But have no *Livery*, nor yet any *Hall*.

GILDERS.

THE Art of *Gilding* is eaſy as to the Labour required, yet curious in its Performance; and they may be called Finiſhers of many Things, they being the laſt Hands through which they go: Though there are two Branches of it, yet the Artiſts in both taken together are but few: However,

ever, the Maſters take Apprentices, with one of whom is commonly given 10 *l.* Their Hours of working are from ſix to eight, in which Time a quick, nice Hand will earn 3 or 4 *s.* and to be a Maſter will not require above 100 *l.* in the common run.

GIRDLERS, *the* XXIIId.

THOUGH this ſeems to be a Sort of an obſcure Buſineſs, it is an ancient one, which is principally that of making *Belts*, and the other Leathern Accoutrements for the Army, *&c.* it is a pretty light Work, and not without its Curioſity.

The Artiſts in this Trade are very few, and I think not more than two Maſters in it, which ſhews it is not of much Conſequence at preſent.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1449, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1568. *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Baſing-hall-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* is called only when Buſineſs requires.

ARMS. Per feſs *Azure* and *Or*, a Pale counterchanged, each Piece of the firſt, charged with a Gridiron of the ſecond.

MOTTO. *Give Thanks to* GOD.

GLAZIERS, *the* LIIId.

A Trade that every one knows the Neceſſity as well as Conveniency of: As to Labour it is middling, tho' it will tire a Perſon who follows it cloſe; to which ſome in the Country add *Painting* and *Plumbing*, in all which a Lad cannot keep himſelf too clean.

With an Apprentice to this Buſineſs is generally given from 10 to 20 *l.* Their Hours of working are from ſix to eight; and a Journeyman's Wages 12 or 15 *s.* a Week.

To ſet a Perſon up as a Maſter Glazier only will take not more than 100 *l.* but if he deals alſo in their Sort of Glaſs, as ſome of them do, he ought to have 500 *l.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* by the Title of *Glaziers and Painters of Glaſs*, in the Year 1637, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. *Livery-fine* 3 *l.*

They have no *Hall*, but meet any where at Pleaſure once a Quarter, or oftener, as it may happen.

They have alſo a *Stand*, in *Cheap-ſide*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Argent*, 2 Groſing Irons ſaltier-ways between 4 cloſing Nails *ſable*. On a chief *Gules* a Lion of *England*.

MOTTO.

MOTTO. *Lucem tuam da nobis, O* DEUS! Give thy Light to us, O GOD.

GLASS-BLOWERS.

THEIR Buſineſs is a very extenſive one, as well as uſeful, furniſhing us with almoſt innumerable Articles; but are moſt of them compriſed in theſe three Branches: *Round-glaſs*, both green and white, of all Sorts; *Table-glaſs*, for the *Glaſiers* Uſe; and *Plate-glaſs*, for Looking-glaſſes, Coaches, *&c.* the Preparation of the Metal for the laſt of which is ſtill kept as a *Noſtrum*.

The Glaſs-houſes are for the moſt part very advantageous to the Proprietors, and the *Blowers*, *&c.* have large Pay, but the Work is ſlaviſh, hazardous, and pernicious to Health; and they learn the Art of one another, one Degree after another, by practiſing; but ſeldom or never train up Apprentices to it.

GLASS-GRINDERS.

GRINDING is the next Operation that *Plate-glaſs* goes through, (after it comes out of the Hands of the *Blower* or *Caſter*) which is a cold, wet Buſineſs, and does not want for Labour: They are not indeed very numerous, and the Pay pretty good, a Journeyman getting 15 or 20 *s.* a Week, by working from five to eight; and a Maſter can ſet up with about 50 *l.* or leſs, (for they commonly work for *Looking-glaſs-makers*, and *Coach-makers*) whoſe Sum with an Apprentice is 5 *l.* if any thing.

GLASS-SELLERS, *the* LXXVIIth.

THESE are a Set of Shop-keepers, and ſome of them very large Dealers, whoſe only Buſineſs is to ſell all Sorts of White Flint-glaſs, who may very properly come under this Title; though here and there one are Maſters alſo of the Art of *ſcolloping Glaſs*, which is now greatly in Vogue: They take Apprentices alſo, and

and with one expect 20 *l.* A Perſon as a Shopman has 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board; and to ſtock a Shop in a middling Manner will require from 200 to 500 *l.*

But thoſe to whom this Title did originally belong were the *Looking-glaſs-makers*, a Branch the Cabinet-ſhops have now much got into. However, there ſtill remain ſome who follow *Looking-glaſs-making* only, who take with an Apprentice 10 or 15 *l.* and their working Hours are from ſix to eight, but their Work not hard, at which a Journeyman can earn from 15 to 20 *s.* a Week. To ſet up a Maſter who works privately 100 *l.* will do; but if he keeps Shop he ought to have 300 *l.* Stock.

Theſe latter were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1664, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. *Livery-fine* 5 *l.*

Having no *Hall*, their Time and Place of meeting are not very certain.

MOTTO. *Diſcordia frangimur:* We are broke by Diſcord.

GLOBE-MAKERS.

GLOBE and *Map-making* is an ingenious Employ, and the Work light: A few of them (and there are not many in the whole Trade) keep Shops, and ſell Mathematical Inſtruments alſo.

With an Apprentice to the Buſineſs may be given 5 *l.* to a Chamber-maſter, whoſe Time of working muſt be from ſix to eight: A clever Hand can earn at it 2 *s.* 6 *d.* or 3 *s.* a Day; and 20 *l.* will equip him for ſuch a Maſter, if he does not go into Shop-keeping, when 100 *l.* may be neceſſary.

GLOVERS, *the* LXIId.

THESE conſiſt of the *Makers*, divided into ſeveral Parts; as Cutters, Sewers, Dreſſers, Toppers, and Finiſhers, who colour, glaze, and preſs them; and then they are fit for the *Sellers*, or Shop-keepers, who either buy their Goods of, or employ the Maſters in the other Part, who generally take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* (and ſometimes there are Maſters in the diſtinct Parts, for a Trifle will ſet one up, who take Apprentices alſo, and none of them can be called hard Work) whoſe Hours uſually are from ſix to nine. A Journeyman *Cutter* can get 15 or 18 *s.* a Week, but the others not ſo much. To ſet up a Maſter *Glove-maker*, who finiſhes his Goods to ſell to the wholeſale Dealers, will not require above 200 *l.* But to ſtock a good Shop for dealing largely will take 500 *l.* ſome of the Maſters in which Way will not take an Apprentice under 30 or 40 *l.*

They

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. *Livery-fine* 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Their *Hall* is in *Beech-lane*, *White-croſs-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* on the *ſecond Wedneſday* of the Month after *Quarter-day*.

ARMS. Party Per feſs, *Sable* and *Argent*, a Pale countercharged, on every Piece of the firſt a Ram ſpringant of the ſecond.

MOTTO. *Sigillum Chirothecariorum* Londini: The Seal of the GLOVERS of *London*.

GOLD-BEATERS.

THEIR Work is to reduce ſolid Gold and Silver into what is called *Leaf-gold*, or *Silver*, though many Degrees thinner than any Leaf that grows; a Preparation abſolutely neceſſary for many other Trades, but eſpecially all thoſe that uſe any Sort of Gilding; yet they are not overſtocked with Maſters; who will take with an Apprentice from 5 to 10 *l.*

The Work is very tight, requires good Care, and their Hours at it are from ſix to eight; a Journeyman will ſometimes earn 18 *s.* a Week; and to ſet him up as a Maſter he muſt have at command 100 or 50 *l.* at leaſt.

GOLD-

GOLD-SMITHS, *the* Vth,

ARE ſtrictly ſpeaking all thoſe who make it their Buſineſs to work up and deal in all Sorts of wrought Gold and Silver Plate; but of late Years the Title of *Goldſmith* has been generally taken to ſignify one who *banks*, or receives and pays running Caſh for others, as well as deals in Plate; but he whoſe Buſineſs is altogether *Caſh-keeping* is properly a *Banker*; who ſeldom takes Apprentices, but has his Buſineſs done chiefly by Clerks, *&c.*

The others who keep to Plate only, and do not *bank*, are diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Silver-ſmiths*, who are two-fold, the *Working-ſilver-ſmiths*, who make up as well as ſell; (though ſome of them do not ſell at all) and the *Shop-keepers*, many of whom do nothing at the working Part, which hath divers Branches; ſome of which are much heavier work than others: Any of theſe generally take an Apprentice with 20 *l.* whoſe Hours are from ſix to eight; and the Journeymen commonly have one with another about 10 or 12 *s.* a Week, and their Diet; but ſome curious Artiſts at the more exquiſite Work, will get 30 or 40 *s.* And a good ſet of Tools, which come to about 30 *l.* will ſet up a Maſter in this Part. But a *Shop-keeper* expects more with an Apprentice, often 50 *l.* and upwards, becauſe

becauſe his Buſineſs is eſteemed genteel; and, to ſet him up, his Caſh ought to ſurpaſs his Stock of Plate.

The *Gold-ſmiths* were a Brotherhood before the Year 1180, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. incorporated into a *Company* by *Edward* III. in 1327; confirmed by *Richard* II. in 1394; and again by *Edward* IV. in 1462, who conſtituted them a Body politic and corporate; to have perpetual Succeſſion, and a common Seal; with a Power to make Proof of all *wrought Silver* and *Gold*, and to puniſh thoſe who made them under the Standard of *Sterling*, throughout the Kingdom; and the Privilege of making *By-laws*. They are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being muſt be free. *Livery-fine* 20 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Foſter-lane*, *Cheapſide*; and their *Court-day* on the *third Wedneſday* of the Month.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Gules*, a Leopard's Head, *or*, quartered with *Azure*, a covered Cup between two Buckles of the ſecond.

MOTTO. *Juſticia Virtutum Regina:* Juſtice is the Queen of Virtues.

GOLD

GOLD *and* SILVER WIRE-DRAWERS, *the* LXXXIſt.

THESE take in *Flatting* alſo, and together make a very uſeful Buſineſs, in which there is Variety as well as Curioſity, and the Work is not hard, neither is the *Spinning*, or *Twiſting* them, when flatted, on Silk-thread, which is a ſeparate Trade, though joined in Company, with the *Drawers* and *Flatters*.

Either of them will take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* who muſt work from ſix to nine; in which Hours a Journeyman can earn 3 *s.* or 3 *s.* 6 *d.* and to ſet up a Maſter requires not above 100 *l.* in common, who are not a great Number.

They were incorporated into a *Company*, by the Title of *The Art and Myſtery of drawing and flatting of Gold and Silver-wire, and making and ſpinning Gold and Silver Thread and Stuffs, in our City of London*, in the Year 1623, in the Reign of King *James* I. but have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*, therefore meet where and when they think proper.

MOTTO. *Amicitiam trahit Amor*: Love draws Friendſhip.

GRIND-

GRINDERS.

OR, as termed by ſome, *Knife-grinders*, generally add to that of Grinding, the ſelling all the Materials neceſſary for a working *Shoemaker*, the Leather excepted; and ſome, though it ſeems to be but an inferior Trade, have by it brought up a Family well, and ſaved Money.

They take with an Apprentice 5 *l.* if they can get it, whoſe work is pretty ſmart while Grinding, which they hold from ſix to nine. Journeymen are but few, if any, and the Maſters not many, one of whom 50 *l.* will ſet up.

GROCERS, *the* IId.

THESE are for the moſt part a ſet of wealthy Shop-keepers and Traders; and their Name originally denoted ſuch who bought up Goods in large Quantities, and ſold them out in ſmall Parcels, which in Fact is their real Buſineſs. The Articles they deal in are very numerous, but moſtly in ſuch Things as add Delight to

to *Taſte* itſelf, not as the Word is metaphorically, and very often fantaſtically, uſed.

It is in the main but a dirty Employ, though eſteemed a genteel Buſineſs, and many of them are entirely in the wholeſale Way, dealing much like Merchants.

They take with an Apprentice from 20 to 100*l.* pay a Journey-man not leſs than 20 *l.* a Year and his Board; (beſides whom they generally have an under Man to do Drudgery and carry out Parcels) and not leſs than 500 *l.* will furniſh a Shop with a proper Variety.

They were incorporated a *Company* in the Year 1345, in the Reign of *Edward* III. confirmed by *Henry* VI. in 1429; and by *Charles* I. in 1640; when they had Power given them to inſpect the Goods and Weights of all *Grocers* in and three Miles round *London*; and it is one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being muſt be free: *Livery-fine* 20 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Grocers-Alley* (where the old Bank was formerly kept) in the *Poultry*; and their *Court-day* when they think proper.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Argent* a Chevron, *Gules*, between ſix Cloves in Chief, and three in Baſe *Sable*.

MOTTO. God *grant Grace*.

GUN-

GUNSMITH *and* GUN-STOCK-MAKERS.

WITH theſe two we may join the Barrel foyer and Lock-maker, and each of thoſe have curious Workmanſhip in ſome Parts; but the greateſt Part of each is very laborious; which is one Reaſon that Apprentices are taken with 20 *l.* and ſometimes leſs. Their Hours of working are from five in the Morning till nine at Night. The Journeymen will earn from 20 to 30 *s.* a Week, and ſome more. The Gun in all its Branches employs many Hands, each of which may be looked upon as a good handicraft Buſineſs. Some have begun moſt of theſe Buſineſſes with 500 *l.* but to be ſet up in a great Way will require 1000 *l.* or more. The firſt Introduction of Guns is uncertain, but, as generally agreed, it was about the 13th and 14th Century.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. but have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

HAIR-CURLERS *and* SELLERS.

THE Buſineſs of theſe is properly a Part of *Perriwig-making*, but of late Years they have prevailed ſo much as to become quite a ſeparate Trade, and really not an inconſiderable one neither; ſome of them being even ſtiled *Merchants*, who have the Makers up of Hair in all Shapes for their Cuſtomers.

They are not numerous, yet take Apprentices, and with one expect 20 *l.* whoſe Work is eaſy; from 8 to 15 *s.* a Week the common Wages of a Journeyman or Women, (ſome of them being employed in it too) and the Caſh requiſite to ſet one up 100 *l.* but ſome employ five or ten times that Sum. There are alſo abundance of Hawkers and Pedlars, who go up and down the Country to buy up this Commodity, who generally diſpoſe of it to theſe Hair-ſellers.

HATBAND-MAKERS, *the* LXXVth.

THESE are rather mentioned for their being a *Company*, than any Figure they make in Trade, they being reduced to a ſmall Number, and thoſe chiefly who work at it; though

though formerly it was a very good Buſineſs, at which a Journeyman, or Woman, might get 15 or 20 *s.* a Week.

They were incorporated in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. but have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*; therefore meet at Pleaſure.

HOOP-PETTICOAT-MAKERS.

THOUGH this Buſineſs ſeems to be only a Part of *Stay-making*, by Reaſon of the much Whale-bone uſed in them; yet the Wear of theſe extending Attires has ſo much increaſed, as well as their Sizes, that of late it is become a ſeparate Trade from that; theſe Goods being a great Part of the Stock of divers Shops, where many Things chiefly for Women's Uſe are ſold.

Girls are thoſe who principally learn this Sort of Work, with one of whom they have from 5 to 20 *l.* Their Hours are from ſeven to eight; a Work-woman's Wages about 7 *s.* a Week; and about 20 *l.* will make a Miſtreſs of her; not but there are ſeveral Men-dealers in this Way likewiſe, who employ ſome Scores, nay hundreds of Pounds.

HORN-

HORNERS, *the* LIVth.

THE many neceſſary and convenient Things made by theſe Workmen, though not numerous, ſhew how uſeful a Trade it is; and that it was anciently thought one of Conſequence enough to be ſecured to ourſelves appears by an Act paſſed by *Edward* IV. in 1465, prohibiting the Exportation of *Horns*, and empowering the Company (though not then incorporated) to ſearch for all their Sort of Wares twenty-four Miles round London, and at the Fairs of *Stourbridge* and *Ely*.

They keep a common Warehouſe for Horns (in *Went-worth-ſtreet*, *Spittle-fields*) which are divided by Lot among the Fraternity.

The Work is pretty ſmart, and with an Apprentice they take 10 *l.* whoſe working Hours muſt be from ſix to eight; a Journeyman can earn at it 15 *s.* a Week; but to ſet up for himſelf he muſt have 500 *l.* as I have been told, but I believe ſome of them begin with leſs.

They were incorporated in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King *Charles* I.

The People of this Trade have a Cuſtom of going once a Year, on St. *Luke*'s Day, the 18th of *October*, to a Fair kept at *Charlton*, near *Greenwich*, in *Kent*, called *Horn-fair*, where they make a very whimſical Proceſſion in the Skimington Taſte, being decorated with gilt

Horns on their Heads, by which it ſeems the Privilege of a good Manor is held; and where they ſeldom want for Company enough of both Sexes.

HORSE-MILLINERS

ARE a Sort of Iron-mongers, who chiefly deal in all Sorts of Tackling for the *Saddlers* and *Collar-makers* Uſe.

There are but few of this Trade, but moſtly in a large Shop-keeping Way; and expect with an Apprentice from 20 to 50 *l.* To a Journeyman they give 20 *l.* or upwards a Year, and his Board; and their Stock is ſeldom of leſs Value than 1000 *l.*

HOSIERS.

THIS is a very genteel Buſineſs in the Shop-keeping Way; who deal principally in Stockings, Caps, and Gloves of all Sorts, either wove or knit; as alſo in Silk and Woolſted Pieces for Waſt-coats or Breeches; which the major Part of Dealers buy rough as they come from the Makers, and employ the Trimmers and Dyers to finiſh them for Sale; yet many of them employ Frames and Knitters, ſending in the Materials to the Workmen, and pay the Makers themſelves; but theſe are called Manufacturers, or Whole-

Wholeſale-men; but in this, as in a great many other Trades, there are ſome who ſerve the Merchants, others the Country Chapmen, and more who only ſell by retail; theſe laſt are generally ſerved by Men of Note in that way; who keep Warehouſes in Town for that Purpoſe; they commonly require from 50 to 200 *l.* with an Apprentice; and give an able Journeyman from 20 to 30 *l.* a Year, with his Board and Lodging. To begin this Buſineſs in a middling Way, will require a Stock of 800 or 1000 *l.* but there are many who make uſe of from one to 7 or 8000 *l.*

HOT-PRESSERS.

THEIR Buſineſs is, by Means of Heat and Preſſing, to finiſh, or render ſmooth, gloſſy, and in even Folds, moſt Sorts of Woollen Goods for Sale; and therefore, like many other Trades, are only Maſter Workmen to the Shop-keepers, and neither Makers nor Dealers.

The Work is pretty nigh as hard as the *Calenders*, and more fainting, there being much uſe of Fires in cloſe Places.

The Maſters in this Calling, who do not overabound, take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* whoſe Hours of working are regularly from ſix to nine: The Wages of a Journeyman is 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; and a compleat ſet of Materials to enable one to ſet up for a Maſter will coſt 100 *l.*

HOUR-

HOUR-GLASS-MAKERS.

HOUR-GLASSES are very uſeful to many People, but moſt of all to thoſe belonging to the Sea, there not being a Ship without ſeveral of them.

The Making of them is no tip-top-Buſineſs, yet ingenious and not hard Work, and the Makers not many; but they will take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* who muſt work from ſix to nine; at which, when out of his Time, if a tolerable Workman, he may earn 12 *s.* a Week; and with 50 *l.* ſet up Maſter.

HUSBANDMEN.

THOUGH this Buſineſs is not called a Trade, there is in it both Art and Myſtery, and by far more requires a Series of Inſtructions than many Callings to which Lads ſerve Apprenticeſhips; and 'tis pity it was not become more cuſtomary in this, with ſome peculiar Privilege annexed to the ſerving ſuch a Time out in it; which might be a Means of bringing the Employ more into Eſteem, and making our

Country-youths more ſteady in their Manners; and the Maſters would be ſerved by their own regular bred Men, and not be obliged to take up with every Stroller to do their Work as the Seaſons come round, which is often attended with great Inconvenience.

There is really a great Variety in the Work of this Buſineſs, and more Knowledge and Experience requiſite in the conducting of it, than the Commonalty are aware of; and it is a poor Farm that does not take 2 or 300 *l.* to ſtock it; but as to the Pay of Workmen, that differs both according to the Country and Seaſons of the Year.

JEWELLERS.

THESE Artiſts cut and poliſh Diamonds, and all other precious Stones, a very curious Buſineſs; beſides which ſome are great Dealers in them.

The Work requires more Nicety than Labour; and the Maſters are not numerous. They take with Apprentices uſually from 20 to 50 *l.* each, whoſe working Hours are twelve in a Day; in which Time a cleaver Hand will earn from 20 to 40 *s.* a Week; but it is more uſual to board in the Houſe, dining always with his Maſter, and have beſides from 15 to 35 *l.* a Year.

To ſet up a Maſter, who only works for others, will want no more than 20 *l.* but a Dealer

Dealer in Diamonds, *&c.* muſt have Caſh in Proportion to his Stock; and ſome only trade in them, but never work on them.

A *Jeweller* is one who compleatly finiſhes his Work, whether in Gold, Diamonds, precious Stones, *&c.* A *Diamond-cutter*, who chiefly cuts Diamonds, and the *Lapidary* all Sorts of precious Stones; but both are for the *Jewellers* Uſe.

The *Jewellers* commonly meet at *Chadwell's* Coffee-houſe to do Buſineſs among themſelves: And the *Working Goldſmith's* Feaſt, kept once a Year at *Goldſmiths-hall*, is chiefly ſupported by the *Jewellers*; at which Time they have alſo a Sermon preached at St. *Lawrence's* church, near *Guild-hall.*

INHOLDERS, *the* XXXIId.

THOUGH the Buſineſs of theſe is no mechanical Art or Trade, nor do they take Apprentices at this Time, whatever they might do formerly, yet as their Employ is ancient, uſeful and extenſive both in the City, and all up and down the Country (and why they ſhould not bring up Apprentices as well as the *Vintners* I cannot ſee) I judged it would not be amiſs to let them have their proper Place; eſpecially as

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1515, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Elbow-lane*, on *Dowgate-hill*, *Thames-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* when they think proper.

They have alſo a *Stand* in *Cheapſide*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Chevron *Argent* between three Oat-garbs *Or*, on a Chief of the ſecond St. *Julian*'s Croſs *Sable*.

MOTTO. *Come ye Bleſſed, when I was harbourleſs, ye lodged me.*

JOINERS, *the* XLIſt.

CARPENTRY and *Joinery*, that Part eſpecially belonging to Houſe-work, (and even *Undertaking*, or furniſhing of Funerals) are often performed by the ſame Perſons, though the Work of theſe is much lighter and generally reckoned more curious than that of the *Carpenters*; for a good *Joiner* can often do both well, but every *Carpenter* cannot work at *Joinery*, eſpecially the nicer Parts of it; but as to the Money given with an Apprentice, Hours of working, Journeyman's Wages, and Caſh requiſite to ſet up a Maſter, they are much on a Par.

Beſides theſe there are *Bedſtead-makers*, or Joiners, *&c.* who do all the Wood-work for the *Upholſterers*.

Preſs-

Preſs-joiners, who make all manner of Preſſes, *&c.* for many Trades.

Ship-joiners, who do little elſe beſides Ship-work.

Box-makers, and *Coffin-makers* are alſo *Joiners*; which ſee in their Places.

The *Company of Joiners and Ceilers* (for ſo they are termed in their Charter) were incorporated in the Year 1570, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. *Livery-fine* 8 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Friers-lane*, *Thames-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Tueſday* of the Month; but meet every *Tueſday* to do Buſineſs.

They have alſo a *Stand* in *Cheapſide*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Gules*, a Chevron *Argent*, between two Pair of Compaſſes above, and a Sphere in baſe *Or*, on a Chief of the third two Roſes of the firſt, and between them a Pale *ſable* charged with an Eſcallop-ſhell of the ſecond.

MOTTO. *Credo, ſed caveo:* I believe, but take heed.

IRON-MONGERS, *the* Xth.

THEY are for the generality large Shop or Ware-houſe Keepers and Traders, ſome dealing only in Iron and Steel unwrought; but more of them in Iron and Braſs wrought up into

almoſt innumerable Materials, Tools, and Neceſſaries for other Trades, *&c.* and ſome in both.

They expect with an Apprentice (whoſe Buſineſs is one of the dirty Genteels) from 30 to 100 *l.* and upwards; to a head Shop-man they give from 20 to 50 *l.* a Year, and his Board; and not leſs than 500 *l.* will ſet up one in a common Way; but thoſe who keep Forges, or Founderies, deal in Bar-iron, and export and import much, employ thouſands.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1462, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. and is one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being muſt be free: *Livery-fine* 15*l.* all of which are of the Court of *Aſſiſtants*.

Their *Hall* is now re-building in *Fen-church-ſtreet*; and therefore meet at the *Sun tavern* in *Paul's-church-yard*, on *Court-days*, which they call at pleaſure.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

There is one very peculiar *Charity* in the Diſpoſal of this Company, (which is punctually executed) half the Intereſt of 26,000 *l.* to be perpetually employed in the Redemption of *Britiſh* Captives out of the *Slavery* inflicted on them by the *Moors*; left by *Thomas Betton*, *Turkey-merchant*, in the Year 1724.

ARMS. *Argent*, on a Chevron *Gules* between 3 Gads of Steel *Azure*, as many Pair of Shackles *Or*.

MOTTO. GOD *is our Strength.*

LACE-

LACE-MEN.

THERE are three principal Sorts of *Lace*, each of which is made by particular Work-people, and ſold by different Dealers, or, Shop-keepers, and Dealers, who are properly ſpeaking the *Lace-men*.

1. The *Thread* or *Bone-lace*, made moſtly by Women and Children, in the Midland Counties, *Northampton*, *Buckingham*, &c. which is bought up by Perſons who make it their Buſineſs ſo to do, called *Lace-buyers*, and bring it up to *London*, to ſell it again to the Shop-keepers and Lace-chambers, which Sort is chiefly for Women's Wear.

2. *Woolſted-lace* of all Sorts, wove in Town, moſtly uſed for Furniture, Coaches, Liveries, *&c.*

3. *Gold* and *Silver-lace*, alſo called *Orrice*, made likewiſe in Town, for richly ornamenting Cloaths, Hats, *&c.*

All of them are very conſiderable Branches in Trade, genteel Shop-keeping, and can well employ from 500 to 2000 *l.* in Buſineſs, yet not numerous.

The Maſters in the Orrice-weaving Way take an Apprentice with about 5 or 10 *l.* and his Hours are from ſix to nine. A Journey-man in that Branch can get with eaſy working 18 or

20 *s.* a Week; and the Value of 50 *l.* will make him a Maſter.

Thoſe who weave woolſted Laces take 5 *l.* with an Apprentice, whoſe work is alſo eaſy for the ſame Hours; but a Journeyman don't get ſo much at it.

LAST-MAKERS.

THE making of Laſts, Boot-trees, and Stretchers, for the *Shoe-makers* Uſe, is a pretty handy Trade, not over-hard Work, and has ſome Ingenuity in it. There are not a great many Maſters in it, but almoſt all of them live handſomely, who uſually take with an Apprentice 5 *l.* whoſe Hours of working are from ſix to nine. A Journeyman can get at it 18 or 20 *s.* a Week, who, if minded to be a Maſter, may ſet up with 50 *l.*

There is another pretty eaſy Trade, dependent alſo on the *Shoe-makers*, which is *Heel-making*, of which there are but few, who are much on a footing with the *Laſt-makers* in moſt Reſpects.

LEATHER-

LEATHER-CUTTERS.

ARE thoſe who buy the Hides and Skins ready tanned and dreſſed, and cut them in Pieces of proper Sizes for *Shoe-makers*, &c. for many of the lower Sort of the Craft do not cut their own Work out of whole Skins or Hides.

There are not a great many of this Trade, though an advantageous one, many having gained Fortunes by it: Moſt of them keep Shops, and large ones too, and take with an Apprentice 20 *l.* who will have a good deal of work to do beſides looking after Shop. To a Journeyman they give 20 or 30 *l.* a Year, and his Board, and it will require 300 or 500*l.* to ſet up properly.

LEATHER-DRESSERS.

OF whom there are two Sorts, the *Curriers*, already ſpoken of, and thoſe who work the *Shammy-leather*, which is ſoft and pliable, one Side whereof is always raiſed or nappy, not grained and ſmooth; and the working of this Sort is cleaner and eaſier than *Currying*, but I apprehend not ſo profitable.

Theſe take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* work from ſix to nine; pay a Journeyman about 12 *s.* a Week; who can ſet up for himſelf with 500 *l.* for they ſeldom deal in the Goods themſelves, but work for the *Sellers*.

LEATHER-SELLERS, *the* XVth.

THEY are Shop-keepers and Dealers in almoſt all Sorts of Leather, which are many, for the Uſe of a Number of other Trades, therefore very extenſive, and reckoned a genteeliſh Buſineſs, though not the cleaneſt, there being a good deal of duſty Soil amongſt their Goods, which paſs often through their Hands in ſorting, &c. which is their chief Employ.

They generally expect with an Apprentice 30 or 40 *l.* give a Journeyman 20 or 30 *l.* Year, and his Board; and to ſtock a Shop well will take up 300 or 500 *l.* and ſome have four times that Sum in Trade.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1382, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. and confirmed by *Henry* VI. in 1442, with a Power to inſpect all Lambs, Sheep, and Calves Leather all over the Nation: *Livery-fine* 20 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Little St. Helens*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet within*; and their *Court-day* uncertain.

ARMS. *Argent*, 3 Bucks regardant *Gules*.

MOTTO.

MOTTO. *Soli Deo Honor & Gloria:* Honour and Glory be to GOD alone.

LONG BOWSTRING-MAKERS, *the* LXXXIId.

THERE are but few of theſe now, there having been very little Call for their Buſineſs ſince the Uſe of Fire-arms came into Faſhion: Therefore they are only mentioned as an ancient *Company*, though by *Preſcription* only, and have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

MOTTO. *Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo:* I neither have, neither want, nor care.

LIGHTER-BUILDERS.

THEIR Trade is between a Ship-wright and a Boat-builder, being heavier Work than the laſt, and not quite ſo heavy as the firſt, but require ſtrong Lads to engage in it.

Their Buſineſs is building all kinds of Lighters, Barges, *&c.* chiefly for carrying of all Sorts of Luggage by Water; a very uſeful Trade, and requires ſome Art to work true.

They take Apprentices with 10 *l.* each; whoſe working Hours are uncertain; a Journeyman has 15 *s.* a Week, but hardly ever want work; and to ſet up a Maſter will ſink 300 if not 500 *l.* They join in *Company* with the *Ship-wrights*, with whom they bind and make free.

LOOM-MAKERS.

THESE Artiſts make not only Looms, but all other Materials, as Wheels, Ingines, Throwing-mills, *&c.* for the Uſe of *Weavers* and *Throwſters*. The Work is partly *Joinery* and partly *Turnery*, with the Aſſiſtance of *Smithery*; it is not hard, and has its Curioſities.

The Maſters in this Trade are not many, and moſt of them keep Shops as well as work. They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* who work from ſix to nine; a Journeyman in which Trade has uſually 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; and to make a Maſter of him a Supply of only about 50 or 100 *l.* at moſt will do at firſt.

LORI-

LORINORS, *the* LVIIth.

THIS is the old Term for *Bit-makers*, and by which they are diſtinguiſhed as a *Company*.

Their Work is a light Branch of the *Smithery*, though they never make any thing except the Metal Appurtenances to Bridles, Harneſſes, *&c.*

There are not many of them, but they bring up Apprentices, and with one expect 5 *l.* Their Hours for working are from ſix to eight. A Journeyman can earn 18 *s.* a Week; and may ſet up for himſelf with about 100 *l.*

They were incorporated in the Year 1488, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. and confirmed by Queen *Anne* in 1712: *Livery-fine* 10 *l.*

Their *Hall* is at *London-wall*, near *Cripplegate*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Wedneſday* of the Month.

They have alſo a *Stand*, in *St. Paul's Churchyard*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a Chevron *Argent*, between 3 Curb-bits *Or*, as many Boſſes *ſable*.

MAN-

MANTUA-MAKERS.

THIS Trade belongs entirely to the Women, both as to the Work and the Wear, and a very extenſive one it is, as well in the Country as in the City. It is reckoned a genteel as well as profitable Employ, many of them living well and ſaving Money.

They take Girls and young Women Apprentices, (who muſt work early and late as Buſineſs calls) with whom they have from 5 to 20 Guineas, according to the Degree of their Buſineſs, which with ſome is very large. As to Journeywomen they have generally 7 or 9 *s.* a Week; and to make a Miſtreſs, there is little elſe wanting than a clever Knack at cutting out and fitting, handſome Carriage, and a good ſet of Acquaintance.

MARINERS.

THESE belong entirely to the Sea-ſervice, and a very good Buſineſs for any one who is really ſo; but every *Sailor* is not a *Mariner*, for

for he muſt have a diſtinguiſhing Head, as well as uſeful Hands and good Eyes; and a Lad that goes to it, if his Friends intend he ſhall be any thing beſides a meer Tar, (though theſe are even ſerviceable in their Way, and by no means to be deſpiſed) ought to write indifferently well, and underſtand Arithmetic and Navigation, which will render the coming at the thorough Knowledge of a practical Sailor, or *Mariner*, much more eaſy.

It is an Employ fit for active, courageous, hardy Boys, but not for weakly ones in any Shape.

Abundance of Maſters do take Apprentices, with whom they have ſometimes Money, and ſometimes none; but a vaſt Number are trained up only from Cabin-boys, *&c.* without ever being bound.

A Sailor's Buſineſs, when out at Sea, can hardly ever be ſaid to be done, becauſe of the Uncertainty of the Winds, Weather, *&c.* not but they have proper Times for natural Reſt and Eaſe, and with good Commanders live pleaſantly enough.

The Wages of thoſe in the King's Service is ſeldom more than 23 *s.* or 23 *s.* 6 *d.* for an able Man before the Maſt, but then they reckon *thirteen* Months to the Year. In Merchant-men they have ſeldom leſs than 30 *s.* a Month, who pay only after the rate of *twelve*; and in theſe, if clever, ſober Fellows, and good *Mariners*, they often riſe to be Maſters Mates, who have from 50 *s.* to 3 *l.* a Month; (but in time of War both common Men, Mates, *&c.* have much more) and ſo in Time arrive to be Maſ-

ters, which is a very good Station in a Ship of middling Burthen.

In Men of War but few riſe, except they have good Friends; but in War-time they ſtand a better Chance for Prize-money, by which a great many have been enriched in this preſent War with *Spain* and *France*.

MASONS, *the* XXXth.

OR, as called by ſome, *Stone-maſons*, or *Stone-cutters*, whoſe Buſineſs is the Stone-work in Buildings, Tombs, broad Pavements, *&c.* a moſt curious Art taken in all its Parts, and not hard work; (for they have Labourers under them, who ſaw and do the drudging Part) and a Lad, to be properly qualified for learning this Trade, ought to have an Inſight into Geometry and Architecture.

They take with an Apprentice 10 *l.* whoſe working Hours are from ſix to ſix; a Journey-man's Wages 15 or 18 *s.* a Week; and to ſet up a Maſter 200 *l.* will be ſufficient; though ſome employ a good deal more.

They were a *Society* ſo long ago as the Year 1410, in the Reign of King *Henry* IV. and with whom the *Marblers*, or *Statuaries* joined; but not incorporated into a *Company* till 1677, by King *Charles* II. *Livery-fine* 5 *l.*

Their

Their *Hall* is in *Maſon's-alley*, in *Baſinghall-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Thurſday* after Quarter-day.

They have alſo a *Stand*, in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a Chevron *Argent*, between 3 Caſtles *Argent*, a Pair of Compaſſes, ſomewhat extended, of the 1ſt.

MOTTO. *In the* LORD *is all our Truſt.*

MAST-MAKERS.

THEY not only make Maſts, but Bowſprits, Yards, *&c.* which ſupport the Rigging of Ships, and it is a Branch of *Carpentry*, but employed in theſe Materials chiefly; therefore ſeldom to be found but in Sea-ports, where Ship-building goes forward.

They take Apprentices, who muſt not be weak Lads, and with one commonly have 5 or 10 *l.* who work from Day-light to Day-light; or ſix to ſeven; at which a Journeyman can get 15 or 18*s.* a Week. Moſt of the Maſters keep large Yards or Wharfs, to ſtock one of which with proper Timber will make a Hole in 300 *l.*

In *Company* they join with the *Ship-wrights*, with whom they bind and make free.

MATHE-

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKERS.

THEIR Buſineſs is a moſt curious Art, indeed, requires a great deal of Nicety and Exactneſs, good Eyes, and a clear Head; nay, one would readily think they muſt be all Mathematicians too who are employed in it; though, doubtleſs, they, as well as many other Mechanics, work by Rule, and not always by the Reaſon of the Thing. However, it muſt certainly be of Uſe to a Lad, who is about going out to it, if he has gone through a common Courſe of the Mathematics, which Qualification is more requiſite than much Strength.

Thoſe in the *Braſs-way* take with an Apprentice not leſs than 20 *l.* (eſpecially thoſe who are in a large Shop-keeping way) who muſt work from ſix to eight; in which Time an ingenious Hand will earn ſometimes a Guinea a Week.

If one ſets up to work privately for the Shops, 50 *l.* will do to ſupply him with Tools, *&c.* but if he only opens a middling Shop of Inſtruments, it will require 100 or 200 *l.* and if he furniſhes a grand one, it will take up 500 *l.*

Thoſe in the *Wooden-way* take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* work much the ſame Hours; but don't earn ſo much, and a little Matter will ſet one up a Maſter.

MERCERS,

MERCERS, *the* Iſt.

MOST of theſe are great Shop-keepers, in a very genteel Way, who in Town deal altogether in wove Silks, Damaſks, Velvets, *&c.* here and there one excepted, who ſell Stuffs too, which they buy of the different Sorts of Weavers in the Piece, and cut out as wanted, either for Apparel or Furniture: But in the Country *Mercers* deal alſo in moſt Sorts of Woollen Goods for Apparel, who are generally large Dealers likewiſe.

Our tip-top Mercers in Town ſeldom take an Apprentice under 30 *l.* and ſo on to 100 *l.* and upwards; but then they live in a very handſome Manner; go always clean, and their Buſineſs is little more than a Diverſion: Shopmen, bred to the Buſineſs, in Town have from 20 *l.* to upwards of 100 *l.* a Year, and ſome have their Board) according to the Strength of their Acquaintance with *the Fair*.

To enable one to open Shop in any tolerable Way will take up 500 *l.* and ſo on, as the Stock ſhall be increaſed, to the Amount of perhaps 2000 *l.* which ſeveral of them have.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1393, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. and are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being muſt be free: *Livery-fine* but

but 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and their Members are exempted from Quarterage.

Their *Hall* is in *Ironmonger-lane*, and their *Court-day* uncertain.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Gules*, a Demi-virgin with her Hair diſhevelled crowned, iſſuing out (and within an Orle) of Clouds, all proper.

MOTTO. *Honor Deo.* Honour be to GOD.

MERCHANTS.

THE Term *Merchant* is very general, tho' commonly underſtood; but, to make it a little more particular, it ſignifies one who merchandizes or traffics Abroad, by Sea as well as by Land, Goods for Goods as well as Money; deals at home only Wholeſale, keeps no Shop, but Warehouſes, Store-houſes, Vaults, Cellars, *&c.*

To diſtinguiſh one from another, they either have the Title from the principal Commodity in which they traffic, or from the chief Place they trade to and from; as,

Hop-

Hop-
Hemp-
Wine-
Hamburg-
Turkey-
Virginia- } *Merchant*; and ſo on to a great Variety.

Some take Apprentices, and ſome not; thoſe that do generally have with one from 100 to 300 *l.* and Youths who have or are like to have good Fortunes are the fitteſt for this Station of Trade, and they ought to write a good Hand, and underſtand Accounts well.

To ſay what Sum of Money will enable a Perſon to commence *Merchant* is difficult, but certainly it muſt be no ſmall Matter.

There are alſo diverſe Companies of *Merchants*; as,

I. MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS,

Now called, *The Hamburg Company*, incorporated in the Year 1296, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. which was then the only joined Body of *Merchants* in *England*; and, being greatly encouraged from Time to Time by ſeveral of our Monarchs, as well as Foreigners, eſpecially in *Germany*, they firſt fixed a Factory at *Antwerp*; but, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s War with *Spain*, they were obliged to remove it to *Hamburg*, where it has remained; though it has been in but a declining Condition ever ſince the late King *William*'s Reign, owing to their Privileges being abridged, the laying their Trade open, and the *Ham-*

Hamburgers getting almoſt all of it from *Great Britain.*

MOTTO. *Reddite cuique quod ſuum eſt:* Render to every one that which is his.

II. *Merchants of the* STAPLE,

This Body was erected in King *Edward* the IIId's Time, or between the Years 1327 and 1377, whoſe principal Factory was at *Middleborough* in *Zealand:* But this *Staple* was, in 1389, removed to *Calais*, and from thence, in 1391, to *England.* Their chief Commodities were *Leather*, *Wool-fels*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, and *Cloth.*

III. EASTLAND *Company*,

Or *Merchants of* ELBING, (in the Kingdom of *Pruſſia*) ſo called from their grand Factory kept in that City for many Years; which afterwards was not only removed, but divided to the three Cities of *Dantzick*, in *Poland*; *Koningſburg*, in *Poliſh Pruſſia*; *Riga*, in *Livonia*, and other Parts of the *Baltic.* The principal Merchandizes they import from thence are *Bees-wax*, *Pot-aſhes*, *Tallow*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Linens*, *Oak*, *Fir*, *Naval Stores* and *Sturgeon.*

IV. AFRICAN *Company.*

Trading to *Africa* was firſt ſet on foot about the Year 1553.

In

In 1588 Queen *Elizabeth* granted her Letters Patent to the Merchants, Traders to theſe Parts, to ſelect themſelves into a Body; and King *James* and King *Charles* I. alſo gave them much Incouragement.

In 1662 they were incorporated by King *Charles*-II. Theſe, in about 10 Years Time, flung up their Charter to a new ſet of Adventurers, who were incorporated by the Title of *The Royal African Company*: But they alſo, as the reſt had done, ran behind-hand, and were obliged to apply to Parliament, who gave them Aſſiſtance ſeveral Times. Yet, notwithſtanding all, their Trade being laid open in 1697, and meeting with many other Obſtacles from Time to Time, they do not appear to be in any extraordinary State at preſent. The Chief Commodities they formerly imported from thence were *Gold* and *Elephants Teeth*; but lately they have alſo followed the *Negro Trade* to the *Weſt Indies*.

Their *Houſe* is in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

MOTTO. *Regio floret Patrocinio Commercium, Commercioque Regnum*: Commerce flouriſhes by Royal Protection, and a Kingdom by Commerce.

ARMS. *Or*, An Elephant paſſant *Azure*, with a Caſtle on his Back *Argent*; a Canton quarterly; the 1ſt and 4th *Azure*, a Flower de lis *Argent*, the 2d and 3d *Gules*, a Lyon of *England*.

V. RUS-

V. RUSSIA *Company.*

Incorporated in the Year 1555, in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, conſiſted of many *Noblemen* as well as *Merchants*, whoſe Charter entitled them to carry on a ſeparate Trade, not only to all Quarters of the *Ruſſian* Emperor's Dominions, but to all other Parts they might make Diſcoveries of in thoſe *Northern* Climates; which, in a ſhort Time were very conſiderable, and turned out great Profits.

They were further incouraged by Parliament; and King *James* I. enlarged their Privileges.

MOTTO. GOD *be our good Guide.*

VI. LEVANT, *or* TURKY *Company,*

Incorporated in the Year 1579, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, carried on their Trade in the beginning only as far as *Venice*, but afterwards extended it to *Turky*, which they have continued ever ſince with ſo much Advantage, notwithſtanding the Erection of the *Eaſt India Company*, as to become very rich.

MOTTO. *Deo, Reipub. & Amicis.* Devoted to GOD, the Public, and our Friends.

ARMS. *Argent*, a Ship under ſail proper, a Chief ingrailed *Or.*

VII. EAST-

VII. EAST INDIA *Company*,

Which was incorporated in the Year 1601, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, carrying on a very extenſive Trade indeed into *Arabia* and almoſt all Parts of the *Eaſt Indies*.

It is ſupported by a joint Stock, and employs a vaſt Number of Shipping, and of Hands at Home, at Sea, and Abroad, to the enriching many Families from time to time; and therefore are of great Service to the Nation in general.

They have a grand *Houſe* in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, and a multitude of Ware-houſes there and elſewhere; likewiſe a Dock and Yard of their own for building and repairing their Ships, which are moſtly of great Burthen and very fine.

What they ſend out is chiefly of our Woollen Manufactory, and Bullion, and in return bring us a ſurprizing Variety of *India* Goods, of which they make two large Sales in a Year, one in *March*, the other in *September*, beſides ſome ſmaller, which enables them alſo twice a Year to make a Dividend, after the Rate of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *l.* 4 *l.* 10 *s.* and ſometimes 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum.*

ARMS. *Azure*, three Ships under Sail proper, on a Chief *Or*, 2 Roſes *Gules*, and between them *Azure*, a Flower de lis *Argent* quartered with *Gules* a Lion of *England*.

MOTTO. *Auſpicio Regis & Senatus Angliæ:* By the Favour of the King and Senate of *England*.

VIII. HUDSON'S BAY *Company*,

Incorporated in the Year 1670, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. carry on a very ſnug but profitable Trade to all Parts of *Hudſon's Streights* and *Bay*, which run quite through from the North-eaſt to the North-weſt Parts of *North America*; where they have eſtabliſhed up and down ſeveral Factories, and the Commodities they bring home are chiefly *Bevers* and other rich *Furs*. They do not ſend above three Ships, of about 200 Tons Burthen each, in a Year, who go out in the Spring, and return commonly at Autumn.

Their *Houſe* is in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.

MOTTO. *Pro Pelle Cutem:* Skin for Skin.

IX. SOUTH-SEA *Company*,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in the Year 1710, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, in Conſideration of their diſcharging a national Debt of above *Nine Millions*.

In 1714, their Capital was raiſed to *Ten Millions*; and in 1720 it increaſed to above *Thirty-three Millions and an Half*, to the fatal Deſtruction of a great Number of Families, and moſt aſtoniſhing Confuſion of the Nation in general.

Upon the whole, it has ſeemed rather to be a Company calculated for *Scheming* than *Trading*; though, it is true, they have carried on a Trade for many Years to the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, an exceeding advantageous one, were it carefully and honeſtly

honeſtly conducted both at Home and Abroad; and for ſome Years in the *Greenland* Whale-fiſhery, but with the utmoſt Diſadvantages, and very great Loſſes.

They have a very fine *Houſe* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* within, and make half-yearly Dividends after the Rate of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* or 4 *l. per Cent.*

There have been divers other Companies of Merchants, as the *French*, *Dutch*, *Spaniſh*, *Portugueſe*, *Italian*, and *American*, which now are all open, and in general Hands, by which the Commerce to moſt of thoſe Parts is rather mended than otherwiſe.

MOTTO. *A Gadibus uſque Auroram:* Which, by a figurative Conſtruction, I think, muſt mean *From the Treaſury even unto the Gold Mine:* for *Gades*, or *Gadis*, implies either the Iſland without the Streights of *Gibraltar*, (or *Gilbrata*) or the City of *Cadiz*, which, for its great Riches, has been the Magazine of *Spain*; and *Auroram* here certainly ſignifies the Riſe of the Gold; though the Latin Phraſe is, *A Gadibus uſque ad Gangem*, from one End of the World to the other.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS, *the* VIIth.

THIS at preſent is rather the Title of one of our grand City Companies, than of any particular Tradeſmen.

They at firſt were only a *Society*, who had *Arms* granted them, as Taylors and *Linen Armourers*, in the Year 1299, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and incorporated into a *Company* as ſuch in 1466, by *Edward* IV. but as *Merchant-Taylors* not till 1503, by *Henry* VII. and it is one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being muſt be free: *Livery-fine* 20 *l.*

By their original Title it is natural to think the *Taylors* ought to lay claim to this *Company*.

Their *Hall* is in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, near *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet within*; and their Court-day when they think fit.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Argent*, a Tent royal between two Parliament Robes *Gules*, lined Ermine. On a Chief *Azure* a Lion of *England*.

MOTTO. *Concordia parva Res creſcunt*; Small Communities increaſe by Concord.

MILLERS.

THEIR Work is properly a Country Employ, being generally ſituated at ſome Diſtance from either Cities, Towns, or Villages, in every

every County; ſome in high Places for the ſake of Wind, others in low Grounds for the Advantage of Water.

They grind Goods in great meaſure for others, but often for themſelves too, which they either retail out, or ſell wholeſale, and in this Way ſome are great Dealers: However, be they in either one or the other Branch, they generally get Money.

They will take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* who ſhould be a ſtout Lad, for he will have a good deal of heavy lifting and carrying Work, and often in the Night as well as Day. A Workman Miller has commonly 10 *s.* a Week; and, to pay for a Mill, *&c.* in order to be a compleat Maſter, he ought to have 200 *l.* but for one who rents a Mill or Mills, 100 *l.* may do; though ſome employ thouſands in the Wholeſale Way.

MILLINERS.

THIS is a conſiderable Trade, in the Shop-keeping Way, carried on by Women, who buy all Sorts of fine Linens and Laces in whole Pieces, which they cut out into various Neceſſaries, and have them ready made up, both for Men and Women's Wear, but chiefly for the latter; and it is a moſt genteel Buſineſs for young Maidens that are good Proficients at their

Needle, eſpecially if they be naturally neat, and of a courteous Behaviour.

The better Sort very rarely take leſs than 20 or 30 Guineas with an Apprentice; but others teach their Art for leſs Money. They give a good Shopwoman 20 *l.* a Year and her Board; and a quick Hand otherwiſe can earn 8 or 10 *s.* a Week. To fit up and ſtock an handſome Shop will require 300 *l.* or more; but a diligent, ſober Woman, with a ſet of good Acquaintance, may do very well with 100 *l.*

MILL-MAKERS.

BY whom are to be underſtood thoſe who make what are called *Steel-mills*, or *Hand-mills*, which Trade is a Branch of the *Smithery*: But there are not a great many of the Buſineſs, moſt of whom make a good Livelihood, and ſome ſave Money: For, though it is hardiſh Work, and requires ſtout Lads, there is ſome Ingenuity in it.

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* whoſe working Hours are from five to eight; a Journeyman's Wages is 7 or 8 *s.* a Week, and his Beer; and to ſet him up will take 100 *l.*

MILL-

MILL-WRIGHTS.

THEIR Trade is a Branch of *Carpentry*, (with ſome Aſſiſtance from the *Smith*) but rather heavier Work, yet very ingenious, to underſtand and perform which well, a Perſon ought to have a good Turn of Mind for Mechanics, at leaſt to have ſome Knowledge in Arithmetic, in which a Lad ought to be inſtructed before he goes to learn this Art; for there is a great deal of Variety in *Mills*, as well as in the Structure and Workmanſhip of them; ſome being worked by Horſes, ſome by Wind; others by Water ſhooting over, and ſome by its running under: And why not in Time by *Fire* too, as well as Engines?

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* work from ſix to ſix; and pay a Journeyman 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; but 50 or 100 *l.* worth of Timber, and 50 *l.* to ſpare will make a Maſter of him.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKERS, *and* MUSICIANS, *the* Lth.

THESE are made by different Maſters in their Way; as, the Organ, Harpſicord, Spinet, Violin, Flute, *&c.* but they all center with the Sellers, or Muſic-ſhop-keepers; who deal not only in them, but in all Sorts of Muſic-books, and ſome of them carry on a large Trade. All the Branches are light as to Work, but very ingenious, and the Shop-keeping Part is genteel: Each Part alſo takes Apprentices, and about 20 *l.* will place one out to either. A Journeyman in common may get a Guinea a Week; but ſome extraordinary Hands a great deal more. To ſet up an Organ, an Harpſicord, or Spinet-maker 100 or 200 *l.* is neceſſary; the Makers of the ſmaller Inſtruments require not much more than their Tools: But to furniſh a middling Muſic-Shop will take 300 *l.* though there are many petty Shops that have but little in them. A Journeyman in a good one may in common have 20 *l.* a Year and his Board.

To theſe may be added the *Muſicians*, whoſe Profeſſion is a *Science*, not a Trade, and the Youths they train up are called *Pupils*, to learn which they do not ſerve Apprenticeſhips, but either attend the different Maſters, or are attended by them, as long as is neceſſary for learning each

each Part, for which their Friends pay accordingly; and, when they become properly qualified, many of them fall into good Places, by which they are handſomely ſupported.

The Company of *Muſicians* were incorporated in the Year 1604, in the Reign of King *James* I. *Livery-fine* 2 *l.* But have no Hall.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Swan with her Wings expanded, chanting within a double Treſſure, counterflory *Argent*, on a Chief *Gules* two Lions of *England*, and between them a Pale *Or* charged with a Roſe of *York*.

NEEDLE-MAKERS, *the* LXIXth.

THEIR Buſineſs is a Branch of the *Smithery*, (being all forged firſt) and light, eaſy Work, therefore fit for ſlight-made Lads, but they ought to have good Eyes, the finer Sorts requiring much Nicety.

This Trade is more extenſive than moſt People apprehend, their Goods being not only conſumed in Families, but uſeful to a great many Trades: Some of them alſo make *Fiſh-hooks*, *&c.* and keep Shops; others travel the Country, to ſupply Dealers there, though theſe are chiefly furniſhed by the *Haberdaſhers* with the finer Sorts, and by the *Ironmongers* with the very large Sizes, as Pack-needles, *&c.* by both which Shop-keepers they are principally taken off the Makers Hands,

who moſtly work privately, and will take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* whoſe Hours are from ſix to eight; in which Time a Journeyman can earn 2 *s.* or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and 50 *l.* will ſet him up, if he makes for the Shops only; but if he intends to deal for himſelf, or keep Shop, not leſs than 200 *l.* will be ſufficient.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1656, in the Time of *Oliver Cromwell*: *Livery-fine* 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* But have no *Hall*, therefore meet in *Guild-hall* to tranſact their Buſineſs.

NET-MAKERS.

BESIDES making and ſelling all Sorts of Nets, which are a pretty many for the *Fiſhery*, thoſe for Horſes, (which now are come very much in Faſhion) and other Uſes, they deal in ſmall Cordage, Lines, Packthreads, Twines, *&c.* many of them keeping Shops ſtocked with great Variety, and are very conſiderable Traders; for whom there are People whoſe chief Buſineſs is making Nets, and get at it good Livelihoods.

The Shop-keepers, who are not many, uſually take with an Apprentice 20 *l.* pay a Journeyman 20 *l.* a Year and his Board; and to ſet one up in a proper Manner will uſe from 300 to 500 *l.*

OIL-

OIL-MEN.

THESE are Wholeſale as well as Retail Shop-keepers, who, tho' called by this Name, trade in a vaſt Number of Articles beſides Oils, for the Uſe of other Trades, and Family Supply, but chiefly for the Service of the Kitchen, as, all manner of Pickles, *&c.*

The Wholeſale Men are a ſort of Merchants, (furniſhing the Retailers with many Goods) who ſeldom take leſs with an Apprentice than 50 *l.* and the Retailers uſually have 20 *l.* or upwards, for they are both reckoned among our uppermoſt Shop-trades, though dirty enough in their Buſineſs. To ſet up one of the firſt Sort 1000 *l.* will be found neceſſary, and one of the other ſort can well uſe 500 *l.* And to a Journeyman they give 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board.

PACKERS.

THIS is eſteemed a very reputable Trade, though they are really what their Title expreſſes, *Packers* as well as Preſſers of all Sorts

of Bale-goods, (intended for Exportation) for the great trading Companies and Merchants, for which they are anſwerable, if they ſhould happen to receive any Damage through bad Package: Beſides this ſeveral of them are conſiderable Dealers.

They take with an Apprentice 20 and ſometimes 30 *l.* who ought to be a ſtout Lad, for the Work is heavy, and their Hours from ſix to eight; They pay a Journeyman 12 or 14 *s.* a Week, and ſometimes 30 or 40 *l.* a Year; but both have Diet; to ſet up one of whom, the proper Utenſils only will coſt 300 or 400 *l.*

PAINTERS *the* XXVIIIth.

THERE are four ſorts of Painting which are properly called Trades.

1. *Houſe-painting*, which is moſtly plain Work within and without.

2. *Ship-painting*, which is alſo for the moſt part plain, but with it a great deal of carved Work, and Gilding ſometimes.

3. *Sign-painting*, which is moſtly rough Figure work: There are alſo Shop-keepers, who are alſo a Sort of *Carvers* and *Joiners*, and make and ſell all Sorts of Wooden Signs; but there are ſome alſo of Pewter, which is the *Pewterers* Work to caſt, and the *Sign-painters* to draw.

4. *Coach-painting*, which is partly plain, and partly

ly in Figures, and ſome of it very curious: There are alſo *Arms-painters*, which are much uſed on Coaches, *&c.*

Houſe and *Ship-painters* Work is by far the more populous, but the heavieſt, and require the moſt Care with reſpect to Cleanlineſs, they being often liable to nervous Diſorders, occaſioned by the Colours they uſe ſo much more of than the others.

Either of the Branches will take with an Apprentice from 5 to 20 *l.* who work from Six to Six; a Journeyman's Wages is commonly 15, 18, or 20 *s.* a Week; but clever Artiſts in *Coach* and *Arms* Painting often get much more.

As to barely ſetting up, that requires not a great deal in any one of them, except thoſe who make, paint and ſell the Signs, who often have 200 *l.* Worth by them at a time, for the ſake of Variety, what Caſh they want being chiefly to anſwer the Credit they give.

Fan-painting is ſometimes performed by the *Fan-makers*, which ſee before.

The other Branches of *Painting* are divers under different Denominations, and are ſcientifical. To learn any of which, Youths do not ſerve as *Apprentices*, but as *Pupils*, often afterwards called *Diſciples*.

The *Company* of *Painters*, or *Painters-Stainers*, were incorporated in the Year 1582, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: *Livery-fine* 14 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Little Trinity-lane*, *Thames-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Wedneſday* of the Month.

ARMS.

ARMS. *Azure*, three Eſcutcheons *Argent* quartered with *Azure* a Chevron between 3 Phœnix-heads eraſed *Or*.

MOTTO. *Amor creat Obedientiam:* Love creates Obedience.

PAPER-MAKERS.

PAper-making requires much Water and a great deal of Room, and therefore is altogether carried on at Water-mills in the Country, which Undertakings are not numerous: It goes through various Operations and divers Hands before it is compleated, and the Moulding Part, which is the principal, requires a nice Hand, and good Eye.

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* who work from ſix to ſix, and he ought not to be a very tender Lad; they pay a Journeyman Moulder 15 or 18 *s.* a Week; and a Mill with the proper Utenſils (beſides which there muſt be a Reſerve of at leaſt 200 *l.* Caſh for a Stock of Rags, *&c.*) will ſtand one, minded to be a Maſter, in 100 *l.* of which ſome have two or three.

It is a very curious Art taken in the whole, and ſo uſeful a Manufacture, that it ought to be encouraged at Home more than it is; one Way to do which, as I apprehend, would be to lower the Exciſe

Exciſe on it, if not take it quite off, for this might be a Means of keeping Foreign Paper out, of which we conſume abundance.

Their Goods go chiefly into the Hands of the Wholeſale *Stationers*, who vend them to the Retailers, *Bookſellers*, *Printers*, *&c.*

There are likewiſe *Hangings* for Rooms made by colouring and emboſſing of thick Paper, the making and dealing in which is now become a conſiderable Branch of Trade; the Maſters in this Part ſeldom take an Apprentice with leſs than 10*l.* at the Working Part of which a Journeyman can get 15 or 18*s.* a Week, and a Shopman has generally 10, 15, or 20 *l.* a Year and his Board. To ſet up in this Branch compleatly will take up 500 *l.*

PARCHMENT *and* VELLUM-MAKERS.

THIS Trade is alſo chiefly carried on in the Country, and uſeful, but not of any great Extent, and as to Labour and Art middling.

With an Apprentice to it is uſually taken 5*l.* they work from ſix to nine; the Pay of a Journeyman is about 10 or 12*s.* a Week, and one may ſet up Maſter with about 100 *l.* For Vent their Goods come into the Hands of the *Stationers*, who and the People of the *Law* principally uſe them.

PARISH-

PARISH-CLERKS.

THESE I mention not as a Trade, (though they are in certain Employ, jointly and ſeparately, that brings in good Profit) but as an antient Society; for they were diſtinguiſhed by the Title of the *Fraternity* ſo early as King *Henry* III. in the Year 1233.

Their Buſineſs is to make a Report (an Account of which is brought into their *Hall*, in *Woodſtreet* and there regiſtered) every Week, of all the *Chriſtenings* and *Burials* in every Pariſh reſpectively throughout the City and Suburbs of *London*, to the King and Lord-Mayor, and are allowed to keep a Printing-preſs for printing off Bills of the ſame, which they diſtribute to ſeveral Houſe-keepers for 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Quarter.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1611, in the Reign of King *James* I. and confirmed by *Charles* I.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Flower-de-lis *Or*; on a chief *Gules* a Leopard's Head between two Books cloſed of the ſecond.

MOTTO, *Unitas Societatis Stabilitas:* Unity is the Bond of Society.

PATTEN-

PATTEN-MAKERS, *the* LXXVIth.

THEY alſo make Wooden Clogs, both which are of great Uſe to the Women Folks, eſpecially in the Country; but Leathern Clogs have much leſſened their Wear in Town; nay, the Ladies, and thoſe who are fond of following their Example, ſeldom, if ever, now wear either. However, it is an antient, neceſſary Buſineſs, and great Numbers are ſtill made and conſumed at Home, (as well as exported Abroad) there being ſcarce a Family without them.

The Maſters are Shop-keepers alſo, and take Apprentices, with one of whom they uſually have 10*l.* The Hours for their Work are from ſix to eight; but it cannot be called very hard; at which a Journeyman can earn 10 or 12*s.* a Week; whom 100*l.* will ſet up a Maſter, in *Patten-making* only; but many of them alſo deal in Ironmongers Wares, and of courſe will require Money in Proportion to the Stock.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1670, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. *Livery fine* 6*l.* But have no *Hall.*

MOTTO. *Recipiunt Fœminæ ſuſtentacula Nobis:* The Women receive Properneſs from us.

PATTERN-

PATTERN-DRAWERS.

THESE are neceſſary Artiſts for *Weavers*, *Embroiderers*, (and others who work any manner of figured Needle-work) *Lace-makers*, *Callico* and *Linen-printers*, &c. and ſeveral of them keep Shops, who ſell the Patterns ready drawn, either on Paper, or on different Sorts of Linens, Dimities, *&c.* for Needlework, with the proper Silks and Crewels for working them.

It is an eaſy, clean, ingenious Buſineſs, to which they take an Apprentice with 10 or 20*l.* and at it a ready Hand can get 3 or 4*s.* a Day. To be a Maſter, in the Shop-keeping Way, requires 100*l.* or more; but otherwiſe little or nothing.

PAVIOURS, *the* LVIth.

THEIR Trade is, to be ſure, quite neceſſary in all other trading Cities and Towns, as well as in this great Metropolis, and the Suburbs thereof, through which ſuch a vaſt Number of Carriages are continually paſſing; nay, in Foot-ways, Court-yards, *&c.* very convenient, pleaſant, and durable.

It is hard, dirty Work, though they have their Labourers to aſſiſt; yet a profitable Buſineſs to a Maſter (whom about 50 or 100*l.* will ſet up) and not a bad one for a Journeyman, who have 15*s.* a Week, and neither are very numerous.

They take with an Apprentice 5*l.* whoſe regular Hours are from ſix to ſix; but theſe they cannot always keep to; for when a Pavement, in a very common Thorough-fare, is broke up, in order to be repaired, it ought to be finiſhed, before it be left, or the Work will ſuſtain great Damage.

They are a *Company* by *Preſcription* only; and have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

PAWNBROKERS.

THESE are a Sort of private Traders, for though they keep Shops, they are always pretty cloſe, little being ſeen but their Tickets. The Buſineſs is clean, eaſy, profitable; to Numbers of People uſeful, and commendable when Extortion is not uſed; to regulate which, an Act paſſed laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

The Nature of it is, to lend Money upon moſt Goods, not quickly periſhable, Plate, *&c.* which, if not redeemed in a reaſonable Time, they diſpoſe of, and ought to return the Surplus to the Owners.

If they take any Apprentices, which is but ſeldom, they have not leſs than 20*l.* give a Journeyman, well-verſed in the Buſineſs, 20 or 30*l.* a Year, and his Board; and one cannot well ſet up with leſs than 500*l.*

PERFUMERS.

THESE make and ſell all Sorts of Perfumes, in Oils, Ointments, Powders, Salves, Waſhes, *&c.* chiefly for the Uſe of the more curious Females, not but ſome of the very nice Gentlemen often-times uſe them.

They are alſo Shop-keepers, but do not abound in Number; and it is eſteemed a profitable, genteel Buſineſs, though ſomewhat dirty in the working Part; to which they ſeldom take Apprentices; pay a Journeyman at it 10 or 12*s.* a Week; and 100 or 200*l.* will ſet one up in it compleatly.

PEWTERERS, *the* XVIth.

MAKING of *Pewter* conſiſts chiefly of two Parts; 1. *Melting*, *Caſting*, and *Turning*, which is one Perſon's Buſineſs, the harder Work,

Work, and not ſo healthy; 2. *Hammering*, or *Planiſhing*, which is another's; one Workman but ſeldom doing all the Operations.

It is an antient, uſeful Trade; moſt of them are large *Shop-keepers*, and very conſiderable Dealers, which, and the *Planiſhing* Part, is reckoned a very pretty Employ for a ſmart Youth, with whom muſt be given as an Apprentice not leſs than 20*l.* whoſe working Hours are from ſix to eight; at which a Journeyman can get 15, 18, or 20*s.* a Week; and it requires 500*l.* to ſet one up handſomely.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1474, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. *Livery-fine* 20*l.*

They have a Power to inſpect all *Pewter* throughout the Kingdom; but are prohibited, on the Peril of loſing their *Freedom*, from going Abroad to teach the Art; and are not to take the Son of a Foreigner as an *Apprentice*.

Their *Hall* is in *Lime-ſtreet*, and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Thurſday* before *Quarter-day*.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a Chevron between 3 Croſs-bars *Argent*, as many Roſes *Gules*.

MOTTO. *In* GOD *is all our Truſt.*

PIN-

PIN-MAKERS, *the* LXVIIIth.

THEIR Trade is not only for the Women's Uſe, but many Women are employed in ſome Part of it. It conſiſts of a working Part, in which there is no hard Labour, ſome Nicety, yet dirtyiſh, occaſioned by a good deal of braſſy Soil, that comes off with the Oil in drawing; to which the Maſters, who work privately, and chiefly for the Shops, take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* who muſt work from ſix to nine; at which a Journeyman has from 12 to 15 *s.* a Week; and 50 *l.* will make a Maſter of him.

The other Part is that of Shop-keeping (to which with an Apprentice muſt be given 20 *l.*) who deal in all ſorts of *Pins*, and whoſe chief Buſineſs beſides is to make them up into proper Papers. This is looked upon as a genteeliſh, profitable Trade, in which may be employed 500 or 1000 *l.* and, though never but few of them at a time, divers of them have left good Eſtates obtained by it.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1636, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. but have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

PIPE-

PIPE-MAKERS, *the* LXVIIIth.

THESE Artiſts are obliged to the great Sir *Walter Raleigh* for the Exerciſe of their Trade, who firſt brought the Practice of ſmoaking *Tobacco* into *England* from abroad, about the Year 1586, in honour to which, I ſuppoſe, they have the *Tobacco-plant* for their Arms, the Uſe of which needs no Deſcription.

It is not very hard Work, but dirty enough; and it is an extenſive Buſineſs, though not of great Conſequence, there being hardly any conſiderable Town without them.

They take with an Apprentice 5 *l.* and ſometimes without Money, whoſe Hours for working are from five to eight. A Journeyman can earn 10 or 12 *s.* a Week; and 20 or 30 *l.* will ſet him up in his Buſineſs.

They were incorporated into a *Company*, by the Title of *Tobacco-pipe-makers*, in the Year 1663, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. but have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

PLANE-

PLANE-MAKERS.

THE Faſhion of this one Tool, in ſuch general Uſe in all the Branches of *Carpentry* and *Joinery*, of which the making thereof is eſteemed a Part, is ſo various, and requires ſuch Exactneſs, that the making of the Mould, or the wooden Part only, is a ſeparate Employ, though there are not many of the Buſineſs, by which good Earnings are made, a Journeyman uſually getting 16 or 18 *s.* a Week; and to which they take with an Apprentice 5 *l.* whoſe Work will not be hard, but his daily Time at it muſt be from ſix to nine; and, when for himſelf, 50 *l.* will ſet him up.

PLAISTERERS, *the* XLIVth.

THEIRS is one of the abſolutely-neceſſary Trades not only in compleating new Buildings, but in keeping them in Repair, as well as making them clean; therefore is continually called on, and a clever, profitable Buſineſs it is, take it

it throughout, though a dirty one, and not the moſt laborious.

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10*l.* who work from ſix to ſix, in which Hours a Journeyman will earn from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 50*l.* will furniſh a Maſter with Tools and Stuff ſufficient to begin to work with; and what he wants more muſt be in Proportion to the Credit he thinks proper to give.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1501, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII, and confirmed by *Charles* II. in 1667. *Liverying* 8*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Addle-ſtreet*, in *Wood-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Monday* of the Month.

They have alſo a *Stand* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a Chevron ingrailed *Or*, between a Tronel and two Hatchets Handles of the ſecond; *Argent*, in chief, and a treble Bruſh in Baſe proper.

MOTTO. *Let Brotherly Love continue.*

PLUMBERS, *the* XXXIſt.

THEIR Trade is alſo another neceſſary and convenient Part of Building, which ſerves very commodiouſly both to keep out Wet, and convey the Water to proper Places for Uſe.

It is likewiſe of the utmoſt Service in almoſt all Trades wherein Liquor, in large Quantities eſpecially, are concerned, as in the *Brewery*, *Diſtillery*, *Dying*, &c. and without which, in ſome Shape or other, hardly any large Town can ſubſiſt; and it cannot be called very hard Work, the caſting Part whereof is the heavier, apt to render the Labourers in it unhealthy (without Care is taken to be cleanly) and ſometimes hazardous.

They take an Apprentice with 10, 15, or 20*l.* who muſt work from ſix to ſix in common. A Journeyman's Wages is about 15*s.* a Week; to ſet one of whom up a Maſter, who is to caſt, as well as work, 100 or 200*l.* is neceſſary.

Yet there are many *Glaziers* in the Country who do *Plumbers* jobbing Work, as well as their own, and common *Houſe Painting*, who buy moſt of their Materials ready caſt.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1611, in the Reign of King *James* I. *Livery-fine* 10*l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Chequer-yard*, on *Dowgate-hill*, *Thames-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* is uncertain.

They have alſo a *Stand* in *Cheapſide*, in which they ſit to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Or*, on a Chevron between a Mallet *Sable*, and two Plummets *Azure* in chief, and a Level of the 2d in baſe; 2 Soldering-irons in ſaltier between a Cutting-knife and a Shave-hook *Argent*.

MOTTO. *In* GOD *is all our Hope.*

PORTERS,

PORTERS, *the* XCth.

THE Uſe of theſe every Gentleman, Merchant, and Trader knows; but they differ greatly according to the Nature of the Buſineſs they follow; ſome being for downright Labour and heavy Work in various Shapes, others middling, and ſome very little or none, as thoſe belonging to the Inns of Court, Companies, and Noblemen; but moſt of them get good Livelihoods, and ſome live very handſomely.

This *Fraternity*, eſtabliſhed in the Year 1646, by an Act of *Common Council*, conſiſt principally of two Kinds; *Tackle-porters*, whoſe Buſineſs is chiefly on the *Keys*, and among Merchants; and *Ticket-porters*, who ply all about in the City, and muſt be Freemen thereof; each of whom gives 100 *l.* Security, or finds two Sureties for his Honeſty, before he is tolerated to ply, when he has a Pewter Ticket given him, with his Name, *&c.* on it, which generally hangs on his Apron-ſtring.

They are governed by *twelve Rulers*, ſix out of each Kind, choſen annually by the Body (two of which are Regiſters) who, with another of their Members, appointed by the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being, hear and determine all Matters in Difference between their Brethren.

Porters have no *Hall* of their own, but take up their Liberty at *Turners hall*, on *College-hill*, *Thames-ſtreet*; and thoſe of the *Fellowſhip* at the *Blue Anchor*, *St. Mary-hill*, near *Billingſgate*.

POTTERS.

THESE are chiefly of two Sorts; thoſe who make *Earthen-ware* (who are by far the more ancient) and of them are ſeveral Branches, as for fine or coarſe Work, plain or figured; and the *Stone-ware* Potters, which is likewiſe divided into, ſtrong and brown, or fine and white.

The original *Stone-ware* Pot-houſe was firſt erected at *Fulham* in Middleſex, by Dr. *Dwight*, a Phyſician, and a very learned and ingenious Gentleman, which is ſtill carried on by his Widow and Partners.

There is no Part of it without its Ingenuity, but a great deal of the fine and figured Works are really very curious. Of the Uſe and Conſumption of theſe Wares nothing need be ſaid, every Family knowing them, by Experience, as well as many Trades.

There are not many Pot-houſes, nor are they over-ſtocked with good Hands; but they ſupply a great Number of Shops, who retail them to the Uſers.

The

The Maſters in all the Branches (none of which can be called very hard Work, though not the moſt cleanly Employ, and apt to render the Workmen unhealthy, if not careful) take Apprentices, and with one generally have 5, or perhaps 10 *l.* who work from ſix to nine. A Journeyman in common can earn from 15 to 20 *s.* a Week; but ſome clever Artiſts a good deal more; yet they ſtand but little Chance to ſet up for themſelves, unleſs born to good Fortune, becauſe a ſmall Pot-houſe is not to be erected and carried on with leſs than the beſt Part of 1000 *l.* but ſome employ three times as much, and a great deal of their Work often miſſes; nevertheleſs moſt of them get Money.

POULTERS, *the* XXXIVth.

THEIR Trade, to be ſure, is in much Requeſt in and about this great Metropolis, in which ſuch Plenty (Thanks be to *Providence*) of all good Things abound, and good Eating as well as Drinking is ſo much practiſed: Neither is the Buſineſs of a *Poulterer*, as they are commonly called, without its *Skill*, which is quite neceſſary in chuſing and buying in their Goods; nor *Art*, requiſite and uſed in dreſſing and ſetting them off. There are likewiſe Wholeſale as well as Retail Dealers, who moſtly keep Shops, and many of them too very handſomely ſet out in a Morning; others keep only Stalls in the Markets,

but do a great deal of Buſineſs at them. Their Work is not hard, but they are early and late at it.

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* pay a Journeyman 10 or 12 *s.* a Week; and 20 *l.* to go to Market with will ſet one up in a middling Way; and ſome trade for many Hundreds in a Year.

They were incorporated into a *Company* by the Title of *Poulters*, in the Year 1503, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. *Livery-fine* 20 *l.* but have no *Hall.*

ARMS. *Argent* on a Chevron between 3 Storks *Azure*, as many Swans proper.

MOTTO. *Remember your Oath.*

PRINTERS.

THESE are very different in the Nature of their Buſineſs, and therefore I ſhall ſpeak of them ſeparately.

1. *Callicoe* and *Linen* Printers are much alike, though the *firſt* are all printed out of Town, they requiring a good deal of Whitſtering Work as well as Printing; (for which Reaſon they are ſometimes called *Field-Printers*) and a great many of the *latter* printed in Town, eſpecially the Blue and Whites.

In both theſe there are ſeveral Kinds of Work; ſome laborious, wet and dirty; others eaſy, clean, and

and ingenious: Women are employed, called *Pencilers*, to fill in the Colours according to the Patterns given them, at which ſome will earn 8, 10, or 12 *s.* a Week; and many Girls who get from 2 *s.* 6*d.* to 5 *s.* a Week.

To qualify a Lad to obtain the better Part of this Art more eaſily, he ought to have ſome general Inſtructions in *Drawing* in the Way the *Pattern-drawers* practiſe.

They take with an Apprentice 5 *l.* who muſt work from ſix to eight; a common Man, at the lower Employs, will get 10 *s.* a Week; but at the other Parts they earn from 20 to 40 *s.*

The Materials only to ſet up one a Maſter will take 300*l.* after which they had need to have 1000*l.* more to pay Work-Folks, and give Credit to the Merchants, Linen-drapers, *&c.* many of whom do not make up Accounts with them above once a Year.

2. *Book-printing*, which chiefly conſiſts of two Parts, *Compoſing* and *Preſs-work*, termed among themſelves, *Work at Caſe and Preſs.*

The *Compoſitors* ſet the Letters, or compoſe, according to the Copy, in ſuch a ſized Letter and Page (which are very different) as directed, and go through all the other curious Work (and tireſome it is, though not laborious;) preparative to the *Preſs.* The better to learn which, a Lad ought not only to read and ſpell *Engliſh* well, but to be familiar with various written Hands; to know ſomewhat of Grammar, Pointing, and the Characters of the *Greek*, *Hebrew*, &c. And beſides all this he muſt have good Eyes: The Hands at which Part can earn from 10 *s.* to up-

wards of 30 *s.* a Week, according to their Capacity, Swiftneſs, and the Nature of the Work.

The *Preſs-men*, who, after the Compoſitor has quite finiſhed his Part, take and make ready the Frames (or *Forms*, as they term them) at Preſs, and, having before-hand prepared their Paper, *&c.* print off the Number ordered, which requires a good deal of Nicety, as well as Strength; for it is hard Work well-followed, (though ſome have a much eaſier, cleaner Train of Working than others) therefore a Lad for this Part ſhould be both ſtout and nimble, and if he can read only it is ſufficient. Theſe for the moſt part can earn as much a Week as the others; and from 16 *s.* to a Guinea are Mediums common to both. They take with an Apprentice from 10 *l.* to 30 *l.* whoſe working Hours are from ſix to nine.

To ſet up a Maſter and enable him to carry on Buſineſs any thing cleverly, will at leaſt require 500 *l.* (for they give Credit for moſt of their Work) though divers make a Shift to get a Living with much leſs. Theſe and the next are moſtly joined in *Company* with the *Stationers*.

3. *Copper-plate*, or *Rolling-preſs Printing*, which properly is only a Branch of the laſt mentioned, ſeveral of them keeping a Rolling Preſs alſo; but as a ſeparate Trade, it is inferior, being full as hard Work and much dirtier; though it is not without its Dexterity and nice Workmanſhip neither, of which there are many Degrees; and they likewiſe take Apprentices, (with whom they ſometimes get 5 or 10 *l.*) who work much the ſame Hours with the laſt mentioned; a Journeyman can earn at it 15 or 18 *s.* a Week; and

and 50 *l.* will ſet him up a Maſter, ſcarce any of whom give much Credit.

There is likewiſe *Stuff-printing*, but this is chiefly done by a Company, and one or two more who do not take any Apprentices, but employ grown Men, to whom they give about 12 or 15*s.* a Week; and it is hard and hot Work, being performed by Braſs Rolls heated with large red-hot Irons.

PRINT-SELLERS.

THESE are a Set of Shop-keepers, who make it their Buſineſs to deal in *Prints*, (or Pictures printed off from Copper-plates) Maps, and Globes, which they ſometimes colour, paſte, line, and frame.

Theſe they either procure from Abroad, or employ *Draughtſmen* to deſign and draw, *Engravers* to engrave, and *Rolling-preſs Printers* to work them off at Home; in which ſome carry on a very conſiderable Trade, and their Skill ſometimes in the more curious Sorts is very extenſive.

It is eſteemed a genteel as well as profitable Buſineſs, to which they ſeldom take with an Apprentice leſs than 20 *l.* a Journeyman has from 10 to 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board. About 50 *l.* will ſtock one of the leſſer Shops; but the large Dealers do not employ leſs than 500 or 1000 *l.* in Trade.

They join moſtly with the *Stationers Company*, with whom they bind and make free.

PUMP-MAKERS.

THOSE made of Wood bored only, (*Leaden* ones being the *Plumbers* Work) for the Uſe of Brewers, Diſtillers, Shipping, *&c.* are here meant, which is pretty hard Work, therefore requires ſtrong Lads.

The Trade is not numerous, but the Maſters that are in it live reputably, who take with an Apprentice 5 or 10*l.* and the Journeymen have 12 or 15*s.* a Week, who work from ſix to ſix; and to ſet one up will not require above 50 or 100*l.* tho' ſome may employ more.

QUILTERS.

QUILTING is another Trade, performed chiefly by the Women; not but there have been ſome *Men-quilters*; and their Work is for Bedding and the Women's Uſe, tho' the *Upholſterers* are their principal Employers for Bed-quilts, ſome of whom keep ſeveral Hands going.

The Miſtreſſes (and any of them are ſo, who can get Work to do from the Owners of the Goods)

Goods) either take poor Girls Apprentices, whom they keep for the ſake of their Work, or have a ſmall Sum for learning a Perſon to work: However, a Journeywoman will earn 1*s.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* a Day at it.

There have been ſome (and there ſtill are ſuch) who uſed to buy in the Materials wholeſale, which they put out to be made up into Quilts, and ſo ſerved the Shops therewith, as they wanted them, by which Trade they got a great deal of Money.

REFINERS.

REFINING is a very curious as well as uſeful Trade, by which they not only purify Gold and Silver themſelves, but ſeparate the Filings made by the ſeveral Operators thereon, from all manner of Filth, without which Art a great deal would be loſt.

The Work is none of the eaſieſt nor cleanlieſt, but there is good Pay to the Journeyman, who can get 3 or 4*s.* a Day, and no Want of ſufficient Profit to the Maſters, who are not many in Number, and will not take an Apprentice under 10*l.* (I mean at the bare labouring Part) whoſe Hours for working muſt be from ſix to eight.

Some of the *Maſter Refiners* deal alſo largely in Gold and Silver, which they ſell out in ſmall Parcels for the Workers Uſe, by which Trade many good Eſtates have been obtained; but thoſe in this Way ſhould have 500 or 1000*l.* to turn about,

and ſome extend it to 8000 *l.* yet a Set of Utenſils, fit for a bare Working Refiner, will not coſt above 50 *l.*

ROBE-MAKERS.

THEIR Trade in part is one Branch of the *Taylors* Buſineſs; but their Art of cutting out and ornamenting thoſe Robes of Diſtinction are peculiar to themſelves, for the Sale of which they alſo keep Shops, tho' there are but few of them.

They take with an Apprentice 10 *l.* a Journeyman's Wages are much like the *Taylors*, who work from ſix to eight; to ſet up one of whom a Maſter will take 100 *l.*

ROPE-MAKERS.

ROpe-making is a very great Branch of Trade in *England*, we being noted for making the beſt Cordage for Shipping in the World.

The Work taken throughout is to be ſure laborious, as well as dirty; but then it is good Pay, a good Hand being able to get 4 or 5*s.* a Day, eſpecially in this War-time.

To

To a Maſter, who has 2000 *l.* in Caſh to turn about, and leſs will not make any great Way, it is very profitable; for moſt of them get to be rich in a few Years, ſome of whom have had 5000 *l.* nay 10,000 *l.* in Trade.

They'll take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* and ſometimes they take them without Money. They are at work very early in a Morning, but then they leave off ſoon in the *Evening*, nay, commonly in the *Afternoon*.

SADLERS, *the* XXVth.

UNDER this Title is carried on a very conſiderable Trade, but in very different Degrees.

Their Buſineſs is not only *Saddle-making*, which is a curious as well as very antient Employ, but to complete ſome, and ſell all other Neceſſaries for the Saddle-Nag and Horſeman.

Some only work privately, making up Goods for Town and Country Trade.

Some keep but ſmall Shops, and for the moſt part ſell and repair the middling Sorts of Sadlery Wares, but ſeldom make up.

Others have large Shops, and make up and ſell all Sorts of the fineſt Horſe-furniture.

Others again keep large Stocks of Goods for Exportation, and merchandize a great deal on their own Accounts.

The

The better ſort of *Sadlers* and Shop-keepers will not take an Apprentice under 20*l.* which is eſteemed a genteel as well as an ingenious Employ, whoſe Work is not hard; but one of the private working *Sadlers* will take a Lad with leſs, who work from ſix to eight.

A Journeyman at the working Part can earn 15 or 18*s.* a Week, and one in the Shop-way generally have 20*l.* a Year and his Board; and if he will furniſh a common Shop for himſelf, it will coſt him 100*l.* or which Sum would carry him on handſomely as a private Maſter; but if he falls into the wholeſale Way he muſt have much more.

They were a *Company* before the Year 1190, but not incorporated till 1272, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Livery-fine* 10*l.* whereof his Royal Highneſs the preſent Prince of *Wales* is a Member.

Their *Hall* is near *Foſter-lane* in *Cheapſide*, and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Tueſday* in the Month.

Before their Hall-gate they have a *Stand*, in which they ſit to attend the *Lord Mayor* on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, a Chevron between 3 Saddles *Or*.

MOTTO. *Our Truſt is in* GOD.

SAIL-

SAIL-MAKERS.

MAking and repairing of Sails is another moſt neceſſary and conſiderable Trade belonging to Shipping, who do not make the Cloth too, as ſome have thought for want of Information, but only cut it out into proper Sizes, and ſew them in a very ſtrong Manner, with Stays, Holes, *&c.* and ſometimes tar them, which renders them fit for Uſe.

It is a good Buſineſs both for Maſter and Man, not hard Work, nor are they very numerous.

They take with an Apprentice 10 *l.* who muſt work from ſix to eight; a Journeyman can earn at it 18 or 20 *s.* a Week; and a Maſter may ſet up with 500 *l.* yet many employ a great deal more.

SALESMEN.

BY theſe are generally underſtood our Shop-keepers (who are commonly *Taylors* too) who keep a Variety of new Clothes ready made up for *Sale*; ſome of whom alſo deal in ſecond-hand Clothes, or ſuch that have been worn, tho' theſe are moſt commonly called *Clothes-brokers*.

However,

However, the *Saleſman*'s Buſineſs alone is clean, extenſive, and profitable; ſome of whom carry on very great Trades, and ſome have got good Eſtates by it.

They will not take an Apprentice into the Shop under 20 *l.* pay a good Journeyman for that Part 10 *s.* a Week and his Diet, who cannot well ſet up with leſs than 300 *l.*

There is another ſort of *Saleſmen*, whoſe Buſineſs is to ſell Sheep, Cattle, *&c.* in Town, for Farmers and Graziers; and they get good Money at it, but take no Apprentices.

SALTERS,

OR, as they are often termed, *Dry-Salters*, who deal in divers foreign Goods of a dryiſh Kind, as Logwoods, Cochineal, Pot-aſhes, *&c.* and much like Merchants, moſtly in a wholeſale Way, therefore fit chiefly for Youths of Fortune, with one of whom as an Apprentice they take from 50 *l.* to 100 Guineas; and to ſet him up will require 1060 *l.* tho' many uſe ſeveral Thouſands; and what Aſſiſtants they have are generally Clerks, not Journeymen.

They had *Livery* granted in the Year 1394, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. but were not incorporated into a *Company* till 1538, by Queen *Elizabeth*; and are one of the *Twelve*, of which the

the *Lord Mayor* for the Time being muſt be free: *Livery-fine* 20 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Swithen's-lane*, *Canon-ſtreet*, and their *Court-day* uncertain.

They have alſo a *Stand* at the Corner of *Queen-ſtreet*, *Cheapſide*, in which they ſit to attend the *Lord-Mayor* on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. Per Chevron *Azure* and *Gules*, 3 covered Salts *Or*, ſprinkling Salt proper.

MOTTO. *Sal ſapit Omnia:* Salt favours all Things.

SAWYERS.

SAWING is to be ſure one of the Acts of *Carpentry*, &c. yet a *Sawyer's* Buſineſs is quite a ſeparate Trade, and only preparative to the other; nay, they are ſo ſtrict, that a *Timber-merchant*, or *Carpenter*, cannot employ indifferent Servants to *ſaw* their large Timber, *&c.* but muſt have regular-bred *Sawyers* to do that Work, moſt of which is pretty laborious, therefore requires ſtout healthy Lads; but the Journeymen make good Earnings at it, who, by working from ſix to ſix, commonly get 3*s.* or more a-piece, and always work in Pairs: And a Maſter who can keep two or three Pair of *Sawyers* conſtantly at work, can live handſomely and ſave Money; ſome

ſome of whom alſo employ *Lath-renders*, and ſometimes fall into the Timber Trade; and with an Apprentice they uſually have 5 or 10 *l.*

SCALE-MAKERS.

THOUGH they bear this Title, they, like many other Artiſts, borrow of other Trades to complete their Work, which is a Branch of the *Smithery*, and a very curious One; for they make the principal Part, the *Beam*, and affix properly all the other.

With the *Scales*, (the different Sizes of which, from thoſe for weighing *Diamonds*, to thoſe for the Uſe of the *Keys*, are not leſs than 50) they ſell all Sorts of Weights; and with both together generally have handſome furniſhed Shops, but there are not many of them.

They take with an Apprentice 10 or 15 *l.* pay a Journeyman from 15 to 20 *s.* a Week, who work from five to eight; but not over hard at the worſt, and there is a good deal of light Work in the nicer Parts.

To ſet up a Maſter for the working Part only 100 *l.* may do; but if he keeps a tolerable Stock in a Shop, he ought to have 500 *l.*

SCHOOL-

SCHOOL-MASTERS.

THE Art of Teaching originally was without doubt a Branch of Science, but for many Years it has been uſed as a Trade, eſpecially amongſt the *Writing-Maſters*, as regularly taking Apprentices as any other Calling, with one of whom is uſually given 10, ſometimes 20 *l.* and a proper Employ it is for ſlight-made, acute Lads, there being little or no Labour, but chiefly Application, required in it.

Many of the Maſters, beſides their Day-School, take in Boarders, teach Abroad, *&c.* and ſome do not teach any Day-ſcholars, but keep Boarding-ſchools, or Academies only, by which they live very genteelly, and ſave Money.

When a young Man is out of his Time, if he is not minded to ſet up, which will take but little Money to do in a common Way, he may commence *Uſher* (for they are never called *Journeymen*) for which one generally has 10, 15, or 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board; or be a Clerk or Book-keeper to a Merchant, *&c.* and in this Station they have very often more; nay, there are many Employs that a ſober Man, who is a Pen-man and a good Accomptant, may fall into for a comfortable Livelihood.

SCRIVE-

SCRIVENERS, *the* XLIVth.

THEIR Buſineſs is now moſtly fallen into the *Attornies* Hands, the chief Remains of which are the *Notary Publicks* about the *Royal-Exchange*, there being but very few who bear the Title of *Scriveners*.

However, they formerly were in great Repute, as appears by their being incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1616, in the Reign of King *James* I. by the Title of *The Writers of the Court-Letters of the City of* London: *Liveryfine* 5 l.

Their *Hall* was that which is now the *Coachmakers*, (in *Noble-ſtreet*) to whom they ſold it.

ARMS. *Azure*, an Eagle with Wings expanded, holding in his Mouth a Penner and Inkhorn, ſtanding on a Book, all *Or*.

SETTERS.

THEIR Buſineſs is to take Cloths, and other Woollen Goods wet from the *Dyers*, which they hang on Tenters to dry, ſtretch, &c.

In

In ſhort, they are in Town almoſt what the *Fullers* are in the Country, the Scouring Part excepted; of which Trade there are not many, and the Work unfit for weak Lads, becauſe there is a good deal of Lifting and Carrying great Weights in it. However, they take Apprentices, and with one 5 or 10 *l.* who work from Light to Light: A Journeyman's Pay is 12 *s.* a Week; and 100 *l.* will enable one to be a Maſter, provided he only rents a Tenter-ground; for the erecting of Tenter-bars is very expenſive.

SHIP-WRIGHTS, *the* LIXth.

THEY are alſo often called *Ship-builders*, whoſe Art is of the utmoſt Conſequence to our Iſland, as indeed they are and muſt always be to all mercantile People; therefore it is a very valuable, extenſive, and durable Trade.

The Maſter's Part is generally a large Undertaking, for which Reaſon it is fitteſt for money'd Men to engage in: As to the Artiſt's, it is tight Work, and requires a great deal of Exactneſs, to make every Piece of Timber fit truly; and, though they work by certain Rules according to their Burthen and Models given, to underſtand the Reaſon of their Structure ſome Knowledge in the firſt Principles of the *Mathematics* is neceſſary:

ceſſary: Therefore, if a Lad has a little of that Sort of Learning, before he goes to this Trade, it may be of infinite Service to him; for ſome clever Hands have been much eſteemed for their Skill in drawing Plans or Models in this Way.

With an Apprentice is uſually given 10 *l.* whoſe working Hours are according as the Tides fall; for which Time a Journeyman's common Pay is 3 *s.* a Day; but more is frequently made, eſpecially when Diſpatch is required.

They had been a *Brotherhood* by Preſcription ſome Hundreds of Years before they were incorporated into a *Company*, which was in the Year 1605, in the Reign of King *James* I. But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

ARMS. *Noah*'s Ark: On a Chief *Gules*, the Croſs of St. *George* charged with a Lion of *England*.

There is another Trade which immediately follows the *Builder*, which is the *Caulker*, who alſo train up Apprentices, who, as well as the Journeymen, are much on a footing with the *Ship-wrights*, as to Hours of Working and Earnings: But a Maſter in this Buſineſs can ſet up with 100 *l.*

SILK-

SILK-MEN, *the* LXVIIth.

THESE are Dealers in raw or unwrought Silk, which is a very conſiderable Trade, and a genteel Buſineſs for a Youth that has a Fortune to ſet him up, with whom muſt be given as an Apprentice, perhaps 100 *l.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1631, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall.*

SILK-THROWERS, *the* LXVIth.

THEIR Buſineſs is to prepare the Silk, *&c.* by Winding, or Throwing them into proper Wraps for the *Weavers*, to whom they are abſolutely uſeful, and are often called *Throwſters.*

It is eaſy Work, and employs a great Number of Hands, among which are many Women and Children: However they take Apprentices, and with one not above 5 *l.* who work from ſix to nine; pay a Journeyman in common 9 or 10 *s.* a Week;

a Week ; but about 400 *l.* may make a Maſter of him, in which Station one may live very handſomely ; but ſome have employed two or three thouſand Pounds in Trade, and ſaved Eſtates.

At firſt only *Foreigners* followed this Buſineſs in *London*, which was in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

In the Year 1622, by King *James* I. they became a *Fellowſhip* ; and by *Charles* I. 1630, were incorporated into a *Company* : But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

ARMS. *Argent*, three Bundles of Silk *Sable*, on a Chief a Silk-thrower's Mill.

MOTTO. GOD *in his leaſt Creatures*.

SKINNERS, *the* VIth.

THESE deal in *Skins* of all Kinds that are dreſſed with the *Hair* or *Fur* on, (uſed chiefly for lining or ornamenting Garments and Robes) as well as in the *Hair* or *Fur* itſelf, for the *Felt-makers* Uſe, of which and ſome Wool all Hats are made.

The *Skinners*, or *Furriers*, as they are commonly called, do not dreſs the Skins themſelves, but employ People who make it their Buſineſs to dreſs them in that way ; alſo a great Number of Hands, chiefly Women, to cut off the Fur.

Dealing

Dealing in both Parts taken together is eſteemed an eminent Trade, which lies in a few Hands, and who are moſtly Shop-keepers, and great Traders.

They take from 50 to 100 *l.* with an Apprentice, if they take any; give a Journeyman 20 *l.* a Year and his Board; to ſet whom up in a proper Manner will require 1000 *l.* yet ſome, I believe, have done with leſs.

At firſt they were two *Brotherhoods*, incorporated in the Year 1322, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. joined into one *Company* in 1394, by *Richard* II. and confirmed by *Henry* VI. in 1438; in which Patent it is directed, "That "every one, taking up his *Freedom* of this *Com-* "*pany*, ſhould be preſented to the *Lord-Mayor*." And it reſtrains them from making *By-laws*; but they are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor*, for the Time being, muſt be free: *Livery-fine* 15 *l.*

Their *Hall* is on *Dowgate-hill*, *Thames-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Tueſday* of the Month.

They have alſo an handſome Barge, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. Ermine on a Chief *Gules*, 3 Crowns *Or*, with Caps of the firſt.

MOTTO. *To* GOD *only be all Glory.*

SKREEN-MAKERS.

THEIR Trade of late Years has been greatly improved, not only as to curious Workmanſhip, moſt of which is now exceedingly nice, but as to the Variety of Sorts and the Materials of which they are compoſed.

The Principal of them, though they are but few, are Shop-keepers as well as Makers, whoſe working Part is an eaſy, clean Employ, to which they take with an Apprentice 15 or 20 *l.* whoſe Hours in work muſt be from ſix to eight: They pay a Journeyman 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; 50 *l.* will ſet up whom as a Maker only; but if he ſtocks a Shop with but common Sortments he will require 500 *l.*

SNUFF-MAKERS.

IT is but a few Years ſince their Trade made any Figure in Shops, which now appear almoſt every where, plainly ſhewing, that not only the Practice of taking *Snuff* is greatly increaſed, but that the Making and Selling it muſt be profitable.

The

The making of it is moſtly hard, noiſome Work, to which they hardly ever take an Apprentice, what Help they want being done by labouring Men, to whom they give 10 or 12 *s.* a Week; and to ſet up a ſmart Shop will not take up above 50 *l.* a great deal of the Goods to furniſh which they often have from the *Makers* and *Importers*.

SNUFF-BOX-MAKERS.

THE Introduction of the foregoing Practice gave Riſe to and made theſe Artiſts become neceſſary, who have not been wanting from time to time not only to invent a very great Variety of Faſhions, but alſo to bring them to ſurpriſing Degrees of beautiful Workmanſhip, in all manner of Metals, Stones, Shells, *&c.* who are continually ſtriving to improve and vary them, in order to ſtrike the *Taſte* of the Curious.

Their Work is eaſy, but very ingenious, the Maſters of which are not very numerous, though they take Apprentices, and with one 5 *l.* whoſe working Hours are uſually from ſix to nine; in which Time a good Hand will often earn 3 or 4 *s.* but in common not above 2 *s.* and who may ſet up for himſelf with about 20 *l.*

SOPE-MAKERS, *the* LXXIſt.

THEY are more commonly called *Sope-boilers*, whoſe Buſineſs is for the moſt part carried on in very large Concerns, and eſteemed one of our uppermoſt Trades, (by which many a fair Eſtate has been acquired) they dealing much into the Country as well as in Town, and fit chiefly for Youths of Fortune, with one of whom is generally given as an Apprentice from 200 to 300 *l.* and to ſet him up in the Buſineſs will require 2000 *l.* But as a Workman *Sope-maker*, who is to direct and manage, (for they have labouring Men to do the Drudgery, to whom they give about 12 *s.* a Week) he may have from 50 to 100 *l.* a Year and his Board.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1638, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. But, having neither *Livery* nor *Hall*, they meet in *Guild-hall*, juſt when Buſineſs requires, but at no certain Time fixed.

MOTTO. *Dii Rexque ſecundent:* May the King and Nobility proſper.

SPEC-

SPECTACLE-MAKERS, *the* LXth.

THOUGH they were formerly diſtinguiſhed by this Title only, there have been of late Years ſuch great Improvements in the *Optic Glaſſes*, that many have aſſumed the Title of *Opticians*; they making, or at leaſt dealing in all Kinds of them, with which ſome have well furniſhed Shops, collected from the different Artizans, though not very numerous, in the various curious Branches of Workmanſhip, moſt of which have more Ingenuity in them than Labour.

The Shop-keepers take with an Apprentice from 20 to 30 *l.* but there are ſome of the particular Workmen, who alſo take Apprentices with leſs, but all of them eaſy Sort of Work; and a Journeyman commonly has 15 *s.* a Week.

To ſet up any one of whom will not take more than 50 *l.* but a Shop-keeper will require 200 *l.* or more: They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1630, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

MOTTO. *A Bleſſing to the Aged.*

STARCH-MAKERS, *the* LXXXVIth.

THIS Commodity, with the different Sorts of *Blues*, make together a very conſiderable as well as profitable Trade, carried on in the Shop-keeping Way; though the *Starch-works* alone are large Concerns, and carried on in the Country, they generally fatting a great many Hogs with their Offals.

They ſeldom or never take any Apprentices, and have their Work done by labouring Men; yet were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1620, in the Reign of King *James* I. But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

STATIONERS, *the* XLVIIth.

THE wholeſale Part of them are partly Merchants, or Importers; and to make their Home-made Goods they either employ Mills of their own or of others, or buy them up in large Quantities of the Makers, which they diſpoſe of either to the Retailers, Bookſellers, Printers, *&c.* This is a very genteel Employ, to which they do not take an Apprentice under 50 *l.*

The

The *Retailers* and *working Stationers* not only ſell all Sorts of Paper in ſmall Parcels, with all the other Neceſſaries for the Buſineſs of Writing, but bind and ſtitch up all manner of White Paper Books for Accompts, *&c.* among which are alſo many large Dealers, who expect with an Apprentice 20 or 30 *l.* who are ſeldom overdone with Work: But ſome, who do more Work, will take leſs Money.

To ſet up one of the latter in a middling Way will take 100 *l.* but a large Trader will employ 500 *l.* and a Wholeſale Dealer often 2000 *l.*

The Company of *Stationers* ſo called, though they are made up alſo of *Bookſellers*, *Printers*, *Binders*, &c. were incorporated in the Year 1557, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*: *Livery-fine* 20 *l.*

They carry on a Trade as a Company, by printing all Sorts of *Almanacks*, and divers Kinds of *School-books*, for which they have the ſole Privilege, confirmed to them by many crowned Heads, and in which they employ a Stock of about 15,000 *l.* The Profits ariſing therefrom are enjoyed principally by thoſe who have ſerved as, or fined for *Maſter*, or are of the Court of *Aſſiſtants*, and ſuch as have ſerved as, or fined for *Renter-warden*, in different Proportions, according to the Shares allotted them. But there have not been wanting ſome, who have contended, that theſe Profits ought to deſcend alſo to all of the *Livery* at leaſt, if not to the whole *Commonalty*.

Their *Hall* is in *Stationers-court*, near *Ludgate*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Tueſday* in the Month.

They have alſo a very handſome Barge, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter* on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Sable*, on a Chevron between 3 Bibles *Or*, a Falcon riſing between two Roſes *Gules*, ſeeded of the 2d. In chief a Glory in the Shape of a Dove expanded proper.

MOTTO. *Verbum Domini manet in Æternum*: The Word of the Lord abides for ever.

STAY-MAKERS.

STAYS, notwithſtanding they are Women's wear, are principally made by Men, though both Women and Men work on them, and the Work may very well be called a Branch of *Tayloring*, and as nice and profitable as any one, but not the eaſieſt.

They take Apprentices, (who are but rarely *Girls*) and with one they have 5 or 10 *l.* whoſe working Hours are from ſix to eight; a Journeyman can earn from 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; and 50 *l.* will ſet up a Maſter, who may live very handſomely, if he can but get into a good Knack of fitting and pleaſing the Women.

A Branch of this is alſo *Child's-coat-making*, of which Trade there are both Maſters and Miſtreſſes, who take Girls Apprentices to it, from 5 *l.*

5 *l.* up to 30 *l.* ſuch Difference is there in the Degrees of their Buſineſs.

STUFF-MEN.

ALL thoſe Shop-keepers are ſo called who deal in Stuffs of all Sorts only, whether they be for Men's or Women's wear, in which Way there are many wholeſale Dealers, as, *Norwich-factors*, &c. who do not take leſs with an Apprentice than 40, up to 100 *l.* give a Journeyman 20 or 30 *l.* a Year, and his Board; and to ſet up one of which will make an Hole in 1000 *l.*

But there are a greater Number of *Retailers*, who are pretty much like *Mercers*, (nay, they are ſometimes ſo called) the Difference only being here in Town, that theſe deal in no *Silks*, the other in no *Stuffs*, yet in the Country they are blended together in one Shop. Theſe uſually take with an Apprentice 20 *l.* give much the ſame to a Journeyman as the Wholeſale Men; and about 300 *l.* will ſtock an handſome Shop.

SUGAR-BAKERS.

THIS is another of our great Trades, which has exceedingly increaſed of late Years; and it requires a large Sum of Money to erect a *Sugar-bake-houſe* and carry it on; therefore it is only fit for Lads of Fortune to go as Apprentices to it, they having little elſe to do beſides giving Attendance and Book-keeping, there being labouring Men to do the dirty ſlaviſh Work, of which there is a good deal in this Buſineſs, in which Eſtates are frequently got; and to which at leaſt 100 *l.* muſt be given with an Apprentice.

SURGEONS, *the* XVIIth.

THIS Profeſſion is attended with more or leſs Expence in Proportion to the Sum that is required with the Apprentice, and the Place he is to reſide in. In large and populous Cities the Expence is greateſt; as the Apprentice, during his Servitude, is expected to make a better Appearance; and the Maſter enhances his Demand,

mand, as the Apprentice has better Proſpect of Buſineſs from a Multiplicity of Acquaintance at the Expiration of his Time, and greater Opportunities of improving his Underſtanding and Learning. There is no fixing the Sum they take with an Apprentice; for ſome have 50, others 100, and ſo on to 4 or 500 *l.* according to the Reputation they are in. The Expence an Apprentice is at during the ſeven Years, in furniſhing himſelf with Cloaths, Waſhing, and Pocket-money, may be about 200 *l.* To furniſh him with Inſtruments, Medicines, and proper Books, 100 *l.* more. This, I believe, is the common Expence of a Surgeon that ſets out in the midway.

For their Incorporation, Arms, *&c.* ſee the Barbers.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS, *the* XXIſt.

THE Uſefulneſs and Extent of their Trade almoſt every one knows, which conſiſts of *Melters*, who not only make *Candles*, but prepare the *Tallow* from the Fat, and deal in it after a Wholeſale Manner, large Quantities of which they alſo import, in order to ſupply their Brethren in Trade as well Melters ſometimes, as the other

Part, who chiefly make *Candles*, but very little *Tallow*.

The Work in both Parts is laborious and diſagreeable enough, by reaſon of the Stench and Heat they are ſo often in for many Hours together, though they have frequently a good Reſpite from theſe, at the Times they are employed in preparing their Cottons, tending Shop, and carrying out their Goods.

They take with an Apprentice, who ought to be a ſtout, healthy Lad, from 10 to 20 *l.* whoſe Time of working muſt be as the Seaſon permits, or Goods are wanting, by Night or by Day; a Journeyman for Melting and Making only, who works from Place to Place as required, commonly makes from 15 to 20 *s.* a Week; but one in a Family, by the Year, has 15 or 20 *l.* and his Board: And to become a Maſter in a midling Way will require 200 *l.* but many employ a great deal more.

They formerly uſed to deal in Oil, Vinegar, Butter, Sope, Hops, *&c.* (as the Country *Chandlers* do) but thoſe Goods in Town now moſtly go through the *Oilmen*'s Hands.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1462, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. *Livery-fine* 15 *l.*

Their *Hall* is on *Dowgate-hill*, *Thames-ſtreet*; and for their *Court-day* they have no fixed Time.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. Party per feſs *Azure* and *Argent*, a Pale counter-changed. On every Piece of the firſt

firſt a Turtle Dove of the ſecond, with each an Olive Branch in his Mouth *Or*.

MOTTO. Ecce AGNUS DEI! *qui tollit Peccata Mundi:* Behold the LAMB of GOD! who takes away the Sins of the World.

TANNERS.

THEIR Trade is certainly very antient as well as neceſſary, which makes it general in every Country, by reaſon their Leather is applied to ſo many ſerviceable Purpoſes, in which much Wear and Duration is required: But the Work itſelf is laborious, dirty, and much in the Wet, therefore requires ſtrong, hearty Lads to be brought up in it; to which they take with an Apprentice 5 *l.* give a Journeyman at it 10 *s.* a Week; who cannot well ſet up without 500 *l.*

TAYLORS.

THE moſt general Uſe of Cloathing (though not abſolutely neceſſary, for there are many Countries ſtill who do not uſe them, no more

more than did our own a good deal leſs than 2000 Years back) makes the Experience of their Commodiouſneſs almoſt univerſal, the Inhabitants of above three Parts of the known World, having come to the Knowledge of it; but with reſpect to the Variety, and often changing the Mode, or Faſhion, none come up to *France* and *England*.

As to the working Part one would think, by looking on, it is eaſy, but it will tire a ſtout Man that follows it all Day cloſely, and it requires very good Eye-ſight and a quick Hand to make good Wages at it, which moſt of them do, and the leaſt they are allowed by Act of Parliament is 1 *s.* 10 *d.* a Day: But the moſt dextrous Part is *Cutting-out*, on which depend the Fitting and Shape, the principal Articles that give Eaſe and Pleaſure to the Wearers, and obtain Cuſtomers; therefore a Man is not properly qualified to ſet up for himſelf who has not got a pretty good Knack at it.

Some Maſters carry on great Buſineſs indeed, many of them in a middling Way live exceedingly handſome, and the loweſt Claſs of them that are frugal get a good Livelihood, and ſome of the firſt Sort have left Eſtates behind them.

They take with an Apprentice 5 or 10 *l.* whoſe working Hours are from ſix to eight; and he may ſet up as a Maſter, when out of his Time, very well with 100 *l.* but ſome employ many Hundreds.

By the original Title of the *Merchant-Taylors Company*, it ſeems as if it belonged to the *Taylor-ing Trade*; For what elſe could be meant, by *Linen-Armourers*, but *Makers of Apparel?*

TEA-

TEA-MEN, or SELLERS.

THIS Article alone furniſhes many good Shops, and employs ſeveral great Dealers, though ſome mix with it *Coffee*, *Chocolate*, and *Loaf-ſugar*; and altogether make a very genteel Buſineſs; to which they very rarely take any Apprentices, and as rarely have any thing but a Sort of a Shop-man, not to be called a regular Journeyman.

Some of theſe employ in Buſineſs from 300 *l.* to as many Thouſands.

THREAD-MEN.

THESE are another Set of eminent, genteel Shop-keepers, as well as large Dealers for the moſt Part, who are diſtinguiſhed from the *Haberdaſhers of Small Wares*, becauſe they dreſs and trade in *Thread* only, and the Haberdaſhers in a vaſt Number of other Articles.

They

They take Apprentices alſo, with one of whom they expect not leſs than 50 *l.* who do little or nothing at the *Dreſſing* Part, (that being done by labouring Men and Boys) but ſort, make up, *&c.* They give a Journeyman 20 or 30 *l.* a Year, and his Board; who cannot well ſet up with leſs than 500, or rather 1000 *l.*

TIN-PLATE-WORKERS, *the* LXXIId,

AS they are ſtiled in their Charter, but moſt commonly called *Tin-men*, who are, many of them, very conſiderable Shop-keepers and Traders, (exporting alſo a great many Goods) as well as Handicrafts, making Abundance of Neceſſaries for Houſhold Service, as well as for other Trades; and as pretty a Buſineſs it is as any in *London* for ſlight Youths, with one of whom, as an Apprentice, they take from 10 to 20 *l.* who work from ſix to nine; a working Journeyman can get 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; but to one who is to keep Shop too they commonly give 20 or 30 *l.* a Year, and his Board.

There are ſome Maſters who chiefly work for the Shops, that take ſomewhat leſs with an Apprentice, and one of whom about 50 *l.* will ſet up in Buſineſs; but one who ſtocks a Shop handſomely can make uſe of 500 *l.* many of them dealing alſo in *Wire*; for which Reaſon, I ſuppoſe,

poſe, they are alſo called, in their Charter, *alias Wire-workers.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1670, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall.*

MOTTO. *Amore ſitis uniti:* Founded by Love united.

TOBACCONISTS.

THIS Title includes the Wholeſale Dealers, (many of whom carry on a very great Trade in Leaf-Tobacco as well as Cut-Tobacco) and the Retailers, both Cutters and Sellers; for there are all theſe Degrees of Shop-keepers under this Denomination, ſome of whom alſo deal in *Snuff:* Yet a *Tobacconiſt*, in the common Acceptation, is looked on as a reputable, extenſive, and profitable Buſineſs, ſome alſo importing their own Goods; to which they expect with an Apprentice from 30 to 100 *l.* and give a Shop-Journeyman 20 or 30 *l.* a Year and his Board, who ſeldom *cut*, that being commonly done by Men who make it their chief Buſineſs, (who can get 12 or 15 *s.* a Week at it) and for *ſtripping* they generally employ Women. They who ſet up in this Buſineſs require from 100 to 5000, or 10,000 *l.* according to the Extent of their Trade.

TOY-

TOY-MEN.

THESE are the Sellers of, or Dealers in, Toys, (not the Makers of them) not only of all Sorts for the Diverſion of Children, which are pretty numerous, made Abroad, as moſt of the nicer Sorts are, as well as at Home; but in an exceeding Variety of Curioſities in Gold, Silver, and Steel; precious Stones, Shells, Canes, *&c.* whoſe Buſineſs is not only clean and genteel, but touches much on *Taſte*, and the *Polite*; to which they take with an Apprentice from 50 to 100 *l.* when they take any, which is not very common; neither are there many Journeymen; to ſet up one in a middling Way 200 *l.* will be ſufficient; but if in a grand Manner, it will require 2000 *l.*

TRUNK-MAKERS.

THESE are alſo Shop-keepers as well as Handicrafts, in whoſe Buſineſs there is really a greater Variety than one would at firſt imagine; for they make divers Sorts of Things for

for the commodiouſly carrying of Plate, Linnen, Apparel, *&c.* from Place to Place, as well as *Trunks*, *Coffers*, &c. for ſafe-keeping and ready moving them, ſome of which are very curious; and it is a clever Trade for Lads who are not very ſtrong: Though there are not a great many of it, yet they take Apprentices, with one of whom they have 5 or 10 *l.* who work from ſix to eight; and at this Buſineſs a Journeyman will get 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; but to enable him to be a Maſter he ought to have 200 *l.* and ſo upwards.

TURNERS, *the* LIſt.

THESE conſiſt chiefly of two Parts, the real Mechanics, who are actually *Turners* of *Box*, *Lignum Vitæ*, *Ivory*, &c. whereof they make abundance of neceſſary Things; and to ſell which only ſome of them alſo keep Shops, though there are not many of them; they alſo bring up Apprentices to it, with one of whom they take 5 or 10 *l.* At which Buſineſs (very fit for ingenious Lads of ſlight Make) a Journeyman will earn 18 or 20 *s.* a Week, who work from ſix to nine; and 100 *l.* will ſet him up in a Shop; but, if he only works for the Shops, a good deal leſs will do.

The other Part are a Set of Shop-keepers, and many of them in a very large Way, who deal in a vaſt

a vaſt Variety of neceſſary Houſhold-ſtuff, which never were of ſuch neat Faſhions as now they are got to. In ſhort, they engroſs, as to the buying and ſelling Part, almoſt all the Produce of the *real Turners*, and many Trades beſides.

Theſe take with an Apprentice 20 *l.* who do not want Employ, beſides keeping Shop; they give to a Journeyman 15 or 20 *l.* a Year, and his Board; who may ſet up tolerably well with about 300 *l.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1604, in the Reign of King *James* I. *Livery-fine* 8 *l.*

Their *Hall* is on *College-hill*, in *Thames-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* on the firſt *Wedneſday* of the Month.

ARMS. *Sable*, a Catharine Wheel *Or.*

MOTTO. *By Faith I obtain.*

VINEGAR-MAKERS.

OFTEN called *Vinegar-merchants*, by reaſon of the Largeneſs of moſt of their Undertakings, which are not inferior to our great *Breweries*, in moſt Reſpects, though not near ſo many of them; nay, they do not exceed half a Dozen in or about all *London*, &c. therefore only fit for Men and Youths of Fortune to engage in, their very

very Apparatus requiring ſome Thouſands of Pounds, excluſive of their Stocks.

VINTNERS, *the* XIth.

THE Art and Myſtery of theſe Traders lie principally in their Vaults, and to be a good Manager of their Contents, or, as they term it, a *Cellar-man*, is with them a very valuable Perſon; though ſome have *Wine-coopers* to eaſe them of this Trouble; the other Part of their Buſineſs being good Oeconomy and obliging Behaviour: Therefore the Qualifications of a Youth for this Calling are chiefly Activity, Courteouſneſs, and Sobriety, which may recommend him to the getting many Pence in his Apprenticeſhip, and, when out of his Time, if he has a favourable Opportunity of ſetting up, to a good ſet of Cuſtomers.

They uſually take with an Apprentice 20 *l.* and ſometimes leſs, if he be a clever, tractable Lad, whoſe Hours in Attendance are not very early in a Morning, but often late at Night. To a *Drawer* or *Waiter*, for they are not called *Journeymen*, they ſometimes give Wages, and ſometimes not, but then it is ſuppoſed their Vails will be an handſome Equivalent. A Perſon to ſet up on his own Bottom, which certainly is beſt, ought to have 500 *l.* though ſometimes young Men of good Characters are much aſſiſted by the *Wine-merchants*, and do well.

They

They were called *Merchant-Vintners* in the public Records ſo early as the Year 1317, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. and incorporated by the Title of *Wine-Tunners* in 1327, by *Edward* III. which was confirmed in 1436, by *Henry* VI. and they are one of the *Twelve*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* for the Time being muſt be free: *Livery-fine* 31 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

A certain Writer ſays, That Authors are miſtaken here, and aſſerts, they were not incorporated till 1437; (though 15 *Hen.* VI. muſt, I think, be only 1436) and that other Grant (which he makes to be in 1365, inſtead of 1327) to be only for importing Wines.

Their *Hall* is near *Dowgate*, in *Thames-ſtreet*; and for their *Court-day* they have no Time fixed.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Sable*, a Chevron between 3 Tuns *Argent*, with a Bacchus for the Creſt.

UPHOLDERS, *the* XLIXth.

MOST frequently called *Upholſterers*, who are the abſolute neceſſary Tradeſmen for decently or ſumptuouſly furniſhing an Houſe, and a large Branch of Buſineſs it is, the working Part of which is not hard, but clean and genteel; (and if they were not ſo, what would the nice Ladies

Ladies do with them?) therefore fit for ſmart Youths, who have no Strength to ſpare; for they even employ Women to do ſome of the Needle-work.

Beſides performing this Part many of them are great Shop-keepers, who have abundance of ready-made Goods for Sale always by them.

Moſt of them are alſo *Appraiſers*, (which ſee before) and ſeveral of them are *Undertakers* too, which frequently is performed likewiſe by *Coffin-makers*, *Box-makers*, *Carpenters* and *Joiners*; notwithſtanding there are ſome eminent *Undertakers*, who only follow the Trade of furniſhing Funerals with all decent and ornamental Neceſſaries.

The *Upholſterers* take with an Apprentice generally from 20 to 50 *l.* who work from ſix to eight; pay a Journeyman in common 2 *s.* 6 *d.* or 3 *s.* a Day; or, if by the Year, 15, 20, or 30 *l.* and his Board.

If a Maſter only does Buſineſs in a private Way 100 *l.* may ſerve his Occaſions; but if he keeps a Stock of Upholſtery Ware and Materials for Funerals he had need have 500 *l.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1627, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. *Livery-fine* 4 *l.* 10 *s.*

Their *Hall* is near the *Eaſt-India Houſe*, in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, wherein they manage their *Funeral* Buſineſs.

They have alſo a *Stand* near St. *Paul's*, in which they generally ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. On a Chevron between 3 Tents as many Roſes.

WARE-

WAREHOUSE-MEN.

UNDER this Denomination go many eminent Tradeſmen in divers Branches, who are a Sort of wholeſale Dealers, that come between the *Merchant*, the *Manufacturer*, and the *Shop-keeper*, who generally are diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the Commodities in which they chiefly trade; but moſt of them are genteel, top Buſineſſes, therefore fit for Youths of Fortune.

WATERMEN, *the* XCIſt.

THEIR Buſineſs is ſo well known it ſeems to need no Deſcription: However, thus far may be ſaid, that though Rowing is ſmart Work while it laſts, and often expoſed to the Weather; therefore a Lad ought not to be weak and droniſh, but tight and briſk, who goes to ſerve a Time to it; yet it is far from being ſo hard and diſagreeable as many good working Trades; a ſober civil Man ſeldom failing to get a comfortable Livelihood at it, (and ſome ſave Money) whether they ply as *Scullars* or *Oars*; and about 15 *l.* will very well equip one with a good Boat and other Neceſſaries; who take

take with an Apprentice ſometimes Money, and ſometimes none.

Next to theſe, and joined with them in Company and the Privilege of Plying upon the River, (which none muſt do unleſs he has ſerved a Time to one of them) are the *Lightermen*, who, properly ſpeaking, are the Workers of all *Craft*, as their Veſſels are called, for carrying all Sorts of Goods by Water; who alſo take Apprentices, as the Watermen do, ſometimes with Money, ſometimes without; but of the two, I think, their Work is duller and heavier, and of courſe more tireſome, for doing which a Man has not above 12 or 15 *s.* a Week; which is leſs in common than any Waterman, in a tolerable Way, makes in his Wherry with much more Eaſe: But as to the Maſters of Lighters they have by much the Advantage as to getting of Money, many of them, beſides keeping ſeveral *Craft* going, (a middling one of which coſting not leſs than 70 or 80 *l.*) being great Dealers in Coals, *&c.* and very wealthy; but then they muſt have Caſh or Credit to begin on, and often run great Riſks.

They were incorporated into a *Company*, by the joint Title of *Wherry-men* and *Lighter-men*, in the Year 1700, in the Reign of King *William* III. but have no *Livery*; and are governed by *eleven Rulers*, (appointed by the *Lord-Mayor* and Court of Aldermen) who may chuſe from among themſelves 60, never leſs than 40 Wherry-men, and 9 Lighter-men, for *Aſſiſtants*.

Their *Hall* faces the *Thames*, near the *Steel-yard*; and their *Court-day* on every *Monday* for

receiving Watermen's Money; and every *Tuesday* for Binding and Making-free.

ARMS. Barry wavy of ſix *Argent* and *Azure*, a Boat *Or*. On a Chief of the 2d a Pair of Oars ſaltier ways of the 3d between 2 Cuſhions of the 1ſt.

MOTTO. *At command of our Superiors.*

WAX-CHANDLERS, *the* XXIſt.

LIKE as the *Tallow-chandlers* deal in *Tallow*, and of it make Candles, theſe deal in *Wax* prepared in divers Manners; and not only make Candles thereof but many other Things for giving Light, as, Tapers, Flambeaux, Torches, *&c.*

As to the Number of this Trade, it is not near ſo great as that of the other, but eſteemed a very reputable as well as gainful Buſineſs, to tranſact which in they have alſo handſome Shops. As to the Work it is full as heavy, dirty, and noiſome, though not ſo much in the Night; yet they expect with an Apprentice 50 *l.* a Journeyman can earn at it 15 *s.* a Week, or 16 *l.* a Year and Diet; but it will take 500 *l.* to ſet him up.

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1483, in the Reign of King *Richard* III. *Livery-fine* 5 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Maiden-lane*, *Wood-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* when they pleaſe.

They have alſo a *Stand*, near *King's-ſtreet* End, in *Cheapſide*, in which they ſit, to attend the *Lord-Mayor*, on the Day of his *Inſtallation*.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a Chevron *Argent*, between three Lamps *Or*, as many Roſes *Gules*.

MOTTO. *Truth is the Light.*

WEAVERS, *the* XLIId.

THESE are as numerous as the Names of the Things they weave; as, Cloth, Linen, or Woollen, broad or narrow; Silks, Stuffs, Crapes, Velvets, Brocades, Ribands, Laces, Ferrets, *&c.* according to which they have their particular Denominations, all which together make one of the moſt extenſive Branches of Trade, if not alone ſo, they themſelves or their Produce being ſpread all over the known World.

As to the Work itſelf, hardly any Part of it can be, ſtrictly ſpeaking, called laborious, ſome of it middlingly ſo, and ſome of it quite eaſy: As to their Wages or Earnings they differ too according to the Nature of the Work, and Quickneſs

as well as Ingenuity of the Workman; but, on an Average, from 10 to 30 *s.* a Week, and a common Medium is about 12 or 15 *s.* And as to the Maſters, they are far more numerous than the particular Works they are employed in, there being many of each, which muſt make a great Body of Men; and what an one their Dependents is, they have ſometimes made the Public ſenſible, when they have conceived their Privileges were about to be infringed on.

The Money given with an Apprentice differs ſomewhat, but the uſual Sum is 5 *l.* whoſe working Hours are from ſix to nine: What is requiſite to ſet a Maſter up is alſo very different, ſome only keeping Looms at work (for one of whom 50 or 100 *l.* will be ſufficient) for other Maſters, many of whom are great Dealers, and employ from 500 to 5000 *l.* in Trade, keeping large Stocks of Goods by them ready for Call; and, if they take any Youth as an Apprentice to be brought up in this wholeſale Way, expect a round Sum with him.

It ſeems as if they were firſt incorporated into a *Company* by King *Henry* I. who reigned from the Year 1100 to 1135; but had a new Patent the Beginning of *Henry* IId's Reign, which he confirmed in 1184: *Livery-fine* 6 *l.*

Their *Hall* is in *Baſing-hall-ſtreet*; and their *Court-day* on the *firſt Monday* of the Month.

They have alſo an handſome *Barge*, in which they attend the *Lord-Mayor* to *Weſtminſter* on the Day he goes to be ſworn into his Office.

ARMS.

ARMS. *Azure*, on a Chevron *Argent* between three Leopards Heads, having each a Shuttle in his Mouth *Or*, as many Roſes *Gules* ſeeded proper.

MOTTO. *Weave Truth with Truſt.*

WHALEBONE-MEN.

THESE are only a few in compariſon to other Trades, but then they are top Dealers, and their Buſineſs, which is chiefly carried on in a Shop or Warehouſe, eſteemed very reputable and genteel; to which they ſeldom take leſs with an Apprentice than 50, and ſo on to 100 *l.* and they give a Journeyman from 20 to 50 *l.* a Year and his Board, who, in order to ſet up for himſelf, muſt have 500 or rather 1000 *l.* to command; but they have oftener more.

WHEEL-WRIGHTS, *the* LXXIIId.

THOUGH the Word Wheel only gives their Title, they alſo make the Carriages and Bodies of Carts, Waggons, *&c.* thoſe of Coaches, *&c.* excepted; and, in the Country eſpecially, they likewiſe make the wooden Parts of almoſt all Husbandry Utenſils: Yet, in Town, there are thoſe who make Coach-wheels only.

As to the Uſefulneſs of this Trade, taken in all its Branches, it is almoſt univerſal, becauſe abſolutely neceſſary, and therefore muſt be durable; neither is it without its Ingenuity and good Workmanſhip, nor yet its Labour, though not of the hardeſt Kind; which, in fact, is a Species of *Carpentry*.

They take with an Apprentice about 10 *l.* who work from ſix to nine; a Journeyman has 15 or 18 *s.* a Week; to ſet up whom will require about 200 *l.*

They were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1670, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. But have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

MOTTO. GOD *grant Unity*.

WHIP-

WHIP-MAKERS.

THESE are Mechanics as well as Shop or Warehouſe-keepers; for this one Article extends itſelf into a great Variety, and employs a good many Hands, whoſe Work with reſpect to Labour is middling, and ſome Women and Boys are employed in it, beſides the Journeymen and Apprentices.

Some Maſters only keep People under them, (to work chiefly for the Shops and wholeſale Men) who take with an Apprentice 5 *l.* and they work from ſix to eight; a Journeyman at which can earn 10 or 12 *s.* a Week, and 100 *l.* will make him a Maſter: But the upper Dealers, whoſe Buſineſs is reckoned genteeliſh will not take an Apprentice with leſs than 20 l. who, if he comes to be for himſelf, will want 500 *l.* to ſtock a Shop well.

WOOD-CUTTERS.

THIS is a very ingenious pretty Art, though there are but few Maſters who make any Figure; their principal Buſineſs is to cut

cut, in Wood or ſoftiſh Metal, Figures, Signs, Ornaments, and Letters, for the Uſe of Book-printers.

It is ſomewhat a-kin to *Engraving*, and not harder Work, and eaſier to be learnt and performed; therefore fit for ſpare acute Lads, who have ſome Notion of Drawing.

They will take with an Apprentice 10*l.* who work from ſix to eight; in which Hours a common Hand will often make a Crown, and frequently more; and he may be a Maſter with a very few Tools, and a little Pear-tree and Box-wood.

WOOD-MONGERS, *the* LXXXVth.

OR, as they were alſo called in their Charter, *Fuellers*, whoſe Buſineſs is dealing in Coals, Faggots, Billets, *&c.* for the Uſe of Firing, who once made ſome Figure, and were incorporated into a *Company* in the Year 1605, in the Reign of King *James* I. when they were united with the *Carmen*.

In 1661, they had the Direction of the 420 City Carts committed to their Care; but this they forfeited in 1665, and in 1668 they threw up their Charter, for Reaſons beſt known to themſelves.

In the Year 1694, the *City* granted them the Privilege of keeping 120 Carts particularly for them-

themſelves; which, I preſume, are thoſe now employed in the *Coal-trade*, (a Branch of the *Fuellers* Buſineſs) of late Years greatly increaſed; of which ſee before in its Place.

Their *Hall* was formerly at *Paul's-Wharf*; but now they have none.

MOTTO. *Vis unita fortior:* Force united is ſtronger.

WOOL-COMBERS.

VERY uſeful Workmen belonging to the Woollen Manufactory, without whom they could not proceed with that Eaſe to bring their Goods to the Perfection they now do; therefore they are moſtly bred and employed in the Clothing Countries, where they take an Apprentice with 5 *l.* a Journeyman gets from 12 to 18 *s.* a Week, who work from ſix to eight; and a Maſter may ſet up with about 100 *l.* and ſome, who are Dealers in the Wool, as well as the Combers of it, uſe from that Sum up to 1000 *l.* and more.

WOOL-MEN, *the* XLIIId.

OR *Staplers*, are very conſiderable Dealers, in the very Commodity by which they are diſtinguiſhed, both in Town and Country, for the Reception of which they keep roomy Lofts; A Trade of the utmoſt Conſequence to this Nation, and to ſecure which to ourſelves, and keep it from not only our Neighbours, but our great Enemies, much Pains has been taken of late Years; yet the Prevention of the pernicious Practice of *Wool ſmuggling*, or *Owling*, is far from being compleated; I wiſh heartily it were, for then our great Number of induſtrious Manufacturers of it would quickly find the good Effects thereof.

The *Wool-ſtaplers* take with an Apprentice from 20 to 100 *l.* who has no very hard Work to do; to a common Journeyman they give from 9 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Day; to ſet up in which Buſineſs will require 500 *l.*

The *Wool-packers* were a very antient *Brotherhood*; but the *Wool-men* are only a *Company* by Preſcription, having neither *Livery* nor *Hall*.

WOOLSTED-MEN.

THERE are thoſe who carry on a pretty ſmart Trade in this Commodity, with which only ſome have Shops well ſtocked; but others, in a larger Way, join with Woolſteds, Cruels, Bed-laces, *&c.* and theſe require with an Apprentice from 20 to 50 *l.* give a Journeyman 20 *l.* a Year and his Board; who, to ſet up in an handſome Manner, ought to have 500 *l.* but thoſe who deal in Woolſted only may ſet up with 200 *l.*

FINIS.

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Printed for T. WALLER, *at the* Crown *and* Mitre, *oppoſite* Fetter-Lane, Fleet-Street.

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